Historical Geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

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Introduction

This article is a survey of the historical ethnic, political and administrative geography of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the Islamic and modern periods. It traces the origin of this district and its evolution within its political and ethnic context.

I. Etymology

iqlīmu al xarrūbi إِقْلِيمُ الْخَرُّوب = Ar. 'district of carob'

iqlīmu إِقْلِيمُ = Ar. 'region, district' < A. *qlīmā* = 'zone, region' < Gr. κλίμα = 'region, zone, climate'

xarrūbu خَرُّوب = Ar. 'carob' < A. *ḥarrūbā* = 'carob'

Iqlīm al-Xarrūb acquired this name because carob trees are abundant in it.

II. Limits

The 16th century Ottoman census of the caza of Sidon lists the following villages in the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb [Map 13]:

Bacāṣīr — Barjah — Basābā — Bayqūn — Burjayn — Cānūt — Dalhūm — Dārayyā — Ḥaṣrūt — Jiyyah — Jūn — Kitirmāyah — Macniyyah — Mazbūd — Muġayriyyah — Rumaylah — Šaḥīm — Siblīn — Wardāniyyah — Zacrūriyyah

From the distribution of these settlements we can infer that the limits of this region are the following permanent topographical features:

(1) West: the sea.
(2) North and East: Nahr al-Dāmūr and Nahr al-Ḥammām.
(3) South: Nahr al-Awwalī.

In fact, these are still its limits according to local convention.[1]

The fact that Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was limited by permanent topographical feature made it acquire distinctive features, some of which still differentiate it now from the surrounding regions. These features are the following:

(1) It retained the same borders over a long period of time [Maps 3-8] and it still retains them following local convention.
(2) It is characterized by its Sunni Muslim population as opposed to the northern and western regions that are populated by Druzes and to the southern regions that were populated by Shiites until the 17th-18th centuries when they were settled by Christians. [Map 12]
(3) The dialect spoken there by Sunnis and Shiites is different from the dialects spoken by the Druzes, Shiites and Christians living in the surrounding regions.[2] Furthermore, the Christians that live in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb speak a different dialect because they have moved there from outside after the 16th century.

III. Early Islamic, Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid and Seljuk periods

a. Chronology:

In 634-635, Sidon and the coastal cities of Phoenice Maritima were captured by the Arabs lead by Yazīd b. Abū-Sufyān.[3]

In 677, emperor Constantine ordered the people of Mt Lebanon and of the Black Mountain (Amanus)ʿ to rebel from the Arabs. Then, he sent an army by the sea that came to Mt Lebanon, joined the rebel population and controlled the coastal mountains that extends from Galilea to the Amanus, including Sanīr (Antilibanus), Jabal al-Talj (Jabal al-Šayx) and the Jawlān. The rebels raided and terrorized the Arabs so that caliph Mucāwiyah was obliged to make truce with the emperor since he was occupied with internal wars.[5]

Three main versions for these events can be identified:

(1) 1st version: reported by al-Balāḏurī who does not indicate his source although it is obvious that it is an oral source. He died between 869 and 892.
(2) 2nd version: reported by Ibn Casākir. The source of Ibn Casākir is al-Walīd b. Muslim through a long line of oral transmission. al-Walīd b. Muslim lived in Damascus and died in 810 while Ibn Casākir who lived also in Damascus died in 1176.
(3) 3rd version: This version is found in three languages:
    (a) Greek: reported by Theophanes. Theophanes ended his history in 813.
    (b) Arabic: reported by Agapius of Hierapolis. Agapius lived between the end of the 9th century and the middle of the 10th century.
    (c) Syriac: reported by patriarch Michael the Syrian and by the anonymous chronicle *Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*. The source of both is probably the history of Dionysius of Tallmaḥré who died in 845.
All three versions of the 3rd version offer the same story with minor variants. The

original version is likely to have been written in Greek for the following reasons:
(a) The term *Mrydyṭ'* in the two Syriac versions is obviously taken from the Greek Μαρδαΐται.
(b) Agapius of Hierapolis translated from Greek sources most parts of his history.
It was probably a Greek chronicle written in Antioch before 813.

The three version, although independent of each other, agree on the main events. Thus, there should be no doubts about the veracity of the rebellion of the autochthons of Syria against the Arabs.

The rebels are called Μαρδαΐται in Theophanes. The two Syriac sources call them *Marrīdāyé* 'rebels' and *Mrydyṭ'* both of which represent the interpretation of the Greek Μαρδαΐται. The term Μαρδαΐται is derived from the Arabic *maradatu* مردة 'rebels'. In fact, the name *al-Maradah* المردة appears in local Arabic sources dating to the 8th and 9th centuries referring to the Christians of Mt Lebanon who were not submissive to the Abbasids.

In 681, the Sixth Ecumenical Council was summoned by emperor Constantine and was concluded by condemning monothelism.[6] The Monothelits rejected this council and separated themselves from the main church.[7]

Among those who rejected the council were the monks of the Monastery of St Maron on the Orontes. The Syrians who followed the Maronite monks were called Maronites. John Maron[8] bishop of Botrys and one of the monks of the monastery was elected patriarch of Antioch by the Monothelits at an uncertain date after 681.[9] According to Maronite tradition, John Maron moved from the Monastery of Saint Maron to Kafr Ḥayy in the territory of Botrys where he died in 707.[10] Among the books attributed to him and preserved by the Maronites is the *Explanation of Faith* which he

sent to the people of Mt Lebanon. [11] The chronology of events related to John Maron cannot be determined certainly. However, it is certain that part of the rebels of Mt Lebanon followed the Maronite monks and John Maron before or after 685/686 when the Mardaites' rebellion ended. This is proven by the following:

(1) In 956, al-Mascūdī wrote that in his times the Maronites were found in Mt Lebanon, Sanīr (Antilibanus), Homs, Hama, Šayzar and Macarrah al-Nucmān. [12]

(2) 80 years before that, in 876, the Mardaites of Mt Lebanon are mentioned in wars occurring between them and the Muslims near Beirut. [13]

(3) There is no evidence of any population movement or deportation in Mt Lebanon between 876 and 956.

Therefore, the Mardaites fought by the Muslims near Beirut in 876 are identical with the Maronites of Mt Lebanon mentioned by al-Mascūdī or at least part of the Mardaites were Maronites while the rest were Melchites.

In 685, Cabd al-Malik b. Marwān became caliph and renewed the truce made between Mucāwiyah and Constantine in order to prevent the attacks of the Mardaites. [14]

In 685/686 or 689/690, Cabd al-Malik made a ten years truce with emperor Justinian provided that the emperor withdraws the Roman soldiers from Lebanon and from the other mountains and that the rebellion stops; in exchange Cabd al-Malik would pay to the Romans each day 1000 *denarii*, a horse and a slave. The Roman soldiers were withdrawn to Roman territory and the autochthons returned to their villages. [15]

In 759/760, [16] the Christians of Mt Lebanon rebelled against the Arabs under the leadership of Theodorus (who declared himself king according to the story of Ibn Casākir) and raided the Biqāc. Şāliħ b. Calī al-Hāšimī, governor of the Syria and Egypt, ordered Rabāħ b. Cutmān, governor of Damascus, to campaign against them. Rabāħ b. Cutmān marched with the Muslim army against the rebels in Mt Lebanon and besieged them in the fortress of al-Munaytirah. Theodorus fled with his companions to Roman territory and the fortress was captured by the Muslims. Şāliħ b. Calī ordered the deportation of the Christians of Lebanon and their settlement in different parts of Syria. [17] With the rebels, many Christians who did not share in the rebellion were deported; for this reason, Cabdul-Raħmān b. Camr al-Awzācī [18] sent a letter to Şāliħ b. Calī deploring the deportation of those who did not rebel. [19]

In 758/759, al-Manşūr went to Jerusalem then to Damascus. [20] In Damascus, he met al-Mundir b. Mālik al-Laxmī and his brother Arslān (or Raslān) [21] chiefs of the tribe of Laxm in Macarrah al-Nucmān. He ordered them to move with their tribe from Macarrah al-Nucmān to the mountains of Beirut. [22]

In 759, the tribes of Laxm and Tanūx lead by al-Mundir and Arslān settled in the mountains of Beirut following the order of al-Manşūr. [23]

These tribes settled mainly in the regions of al-Ğarb [no. 14, Map 3], al-Matn [no. 13, Map 3], al-Jurd [no. 15, Map 3] and al-Šūf [no. 16-17, Maps 3]. The Druzes of these regions descend from them [Map 12].

It is not a coincidence that these tribes settled in Mt Lebanon around the time when the rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon occurred. Although Ibn Casākir and Theophanes situate the events of this rebellion in 759/760, [24] it is possible that the rebellion has started before which explains why in 758/759 al-Manşūr ordered these Arab tribes to move to Lebanon.

The settlement of Arab tribes on the coasts was part of a policy followed by al-Manṣūr to defend and fortify the coasts of Syria as clearly indicated by al-Balāḏurī.[25] The deportation of the Christians from Lebanon and from other coastal mountains is part of this policy. Thus, Christians were deported and their lands and villages were allotted to Arab tribes. This policy helps us understand the following:

(1) The occupation of southern Mt Lebanon by the tribe of Cāmilah[26] and of the Alaouite Mountains by the tribes of Tanūx and Bahrā' after the 8th century.[27] These tribes must have been settled there in the same manner Laxm and Tanūx were settled in Mt Lebanon.

(2) The abandonment of many villages in Syria during the 8th century. The Arab tribes did not settle in all villages abandoned by the Christians and some sites remained derelict. This could have been the case of the site of al-Qaṣr, in Šaḥīm.

The rebellion of the Christians of Mt Lebanon did not cease with their deportation by Ṣāliḥ b. Calī and with the settlement of Arab tribes in their lands. In fact, only parts of Mt Lebanon were depopulated of their Christian population. This can be seen clearly in Map 12 which shows the ethnic geography of Mt Lebanon in the 16th century. The central part of Mt Lebanon remained heavily Christian. The southern and northern parts were composed heavily of Druzes, Sunnis and Shiites. Therefore, it is in the southern and northern parts of Mt Lebanon that Christians were deported and Arabs were settled in 759/760.

The central part of Mt Lebanon was the most difficult to access. Hence, its people were able to resist the Arabs. They must have been supported by the Roman emperors through the navy. This explains why Theodorus fled to Roman territory when he was defeated.

The remaining Christians of Mt Lebanon were still known by the Arabs as the Mardaites, al-Maradah المردة in Arabic. Their land was known as al-Cāṣiyah العاصية = 'the rebel land', as explicitly stated in the genealogical archives preserved by the Arslān family and dating to the Abbasid period.[28] This land corresponds to central Mt Lebanon where Christians remained the majority as seen in Map 12.

According to the Arslān family archives, al-Munḏir and Arslān fought the Mardaites in many battles between 759 and 787. One of those battles was fought at Nahr al-Mawt[29] and the other at Anṭilyās.[30]

In 791, the Mardaites attacked Mascūd son of Arslān in Sinn al-Fīl. Mascūd campaigned against them and burned many of their villages.[31]

In 804, caliph Hārūn al-Rašīd sent an edict to the governors of Syria telling them to order the Muslims of Syria to settle in Mt Lebanon in order to help the Arab emirs of Mt Lebanon against the Mardaites.[32]

In circa 845, the Mardaites were fought by Hāni' governor of al-Ġarb [no. 14, Map 3] and son of Mascūd son of Arslān.[33]

In 876, al-Nucmān son of Cāmir and grandson of Hāni' fought the Mardaites near the river of Beirut and defeated them.[34] This is the last event concerning the Mardaites mentioned in Arslān family archives. It seems that after this event they were partially subjected by the governors of the Abbasids.

In 969, Sidon was taken by the Fatimids from the governors of the Abbasids.[35]

In 1078/1079, Sidon was taken by the Seljuks from the Fatimids.[36]

In 1079/1080, it was recovered by the Fatimids.[37]

In 1089, the Fatimids took Sidon from the sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caqīl, rulers of Tyre, who have become independent in it.[38]

Later, it was taken again by the Seljuks until taken by the Franks in 1111.

b. Administrative divisions:

In the Umayyad and Abbasid period, the region of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was located in the *kūratu* of Sidon, in the *jundu* of Damascus, in al-Šām (Syria) [Map 2].

In this period, an *iqlīmu* اِقْلِيم (pl. *aqālīmu* أَقاليِمُ) was a subdivision of a *kūratu* كُورَةُ (pl. *kuwaru* كُوَرُ) which was a subdivision of a *jundu* جُنْدُ.

The *iqlīmu* is identical to the late Roman κλίμα. George of Cyprus mentions the *clima* of *Iabruda* and the *clima* of *Maglula* in Phoenice Libanensis.[39] The *clima* of *Maglula* was known as the *iqlīmu* of Maclūlā اقليم معلولا in the Umayyad and Abbasid periods.[40]

The term *iqlīmu* was usually added to names of towns and villages. Thus we have the *aqālīmu* of Ḥamāh (Epiphania), of Šayzar (Larissa), of Fāmiyah (Apamea), of Macarrah al-Nucmān, of Şawwarān etc.[41] The construction of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb follows a different pattern. In this pattern, the term *iqlīmu* is added to the name of a plant in reference to the fact that this region is abundant with that plant. There are four other districts whose names are constructed following this pattern:

(1) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ: *tuffāḥu* = 'apple'
(2) Iqlīm al-Šūmar: *šumratu* = 'fennel'
(3) Iqlīm al-Ballān: *ballānu* = 'type of spinal bush'
(4) Iqlīm al-Zabīb: *zabību* = 'raisin'

None of these names are attested in the extant sources before the Crusader period. Iqlīm al-Zabīb is mentioned as al-Iqlīm in an inscription from Damascus dating to 1193.[42] Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm al-Šūmar are mentioned in the Crusader period and Iqlīm al-Ballān and Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ in the Mamluk period.

This pattern of toponym construction could have appeared in the Abbasid period. We have a proof for this in the region of al-Ğarb [no. 14, Map 3]. The toponym al-Ğarb, which in Arabic means 'the west' in reference to the west of the territory of Beirut, appears in the Arslān family archives for the first time in 866.[43] In the documents that date to 758 and 805 it is not mentioned; 'the mountains of Beirut' جبال بيروت or 'the mountain' الجبل are mentioned instead.[44] The appearance of the Arabic toponym al-Ğarb is related to the settlement of the Arab tribes in those regions and to the division of the territories of the coastal cities among them. The same could have been the case of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Among the locations situated in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Ibn Ḥawqal mentions al-Jiyyah in the 10th century.[45]

IV. Crusader and Ayyubid period

a. Chronology:

In 1111, the Franks took Sidon. King Baldwin gave it to Eustachius Grener.[46]

In 1115, Eustachius Grener ceded to the Church of Mary in the Valley of Josaphat a house in Sidon and the village of Capharabra in its territory.[47]

In 1129, the Franks besieged the castle of Abul-Ḥusn in the territory of Sidon.[48]

In 1161, sultan Nūruddīn Maḥmūd b. Zangī appointed emir Zahr al-Dawlah Karāmah b. Buḥtur al-Tanūxī as governor of al-Ġarb and gave him Barjah and Bacāṣīr in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb as fiefs.[49] It appears from this event that part of the mountainous region of the territory of Sidon remained in the hands of the Muslims and did not submit to the Crusaders.

In 1187, sultan Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb took Sidon from the Franks.[50]

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn took the castle of Beaufort (Šaqīf Arnūn).[51]

In 1192, Ṣalāḥuddīn made a treaty with Richard, king of England. In this treaty, he gave to Rainald, lord of Sidon, half of the city of Sidon and of its territory as a condominium between the Muslims and the Franks. The revenue of Sidon and its territory was to be shared in half by the two parties. He also gave him the whole revenue of Ṣarafand, in the territory of Sidon, leaving it outside the condominium.[52]

In 1218, the Franks ascended the mountains of Sidon and reached Jizzīn but were defeated by the *Mayādinah*.[53]

In 1228, when Frederic emperor of the Romans was in Syria, the Franks fortified the island that is situated opposite to the port of Sidon.[54]

In 1229, sultan al-Kāmil king of Egypt and Damascus made a treaty with emperor Frederic and gave the Franks the second half of the revenue of the city of Sidon together with the plains that surround it.[55]

In 1240, al-Ṣāliḥ Ismācīl king of Damascus gave back to the Franks the castles of Beaufort and Tyron (Šaqīf Tīrūn) with the rest of the territory of Sidon.[56]

In 1250, al-Nāṣir Ṣalāḥuddīn Yūsuf king of Damascus sent Sacduddīn b. Nizār to capture Tyron.[57]

In 1253, al-Nāṣir king of Damascus raided Sidon and captured prisoners. As a result, the Franks fortified the city.[58]

In 1256, sultan Aybak king of Egypt confirmed to emir Sacduddīn Xaźir b. Muḥammad al-Tanūxī his fiefs in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb: Barjah, Bacāṣīr and Šaḥīm.[59] This confirmation had no effect because sultan Aybak ruled Egypt only.

In November 1256, Gautier commander of the Teutonic Knights of Sidon received two fiefs which Jean de Schuf was holding from Julian lord of Sidon.[60]

In 4 January 1257, Julian lord of Sidon ceded all the Šūf to the Teutonic Knights.[61] He also added to their possessions: the castle of Tyron[62] and fiefs previously possessed by Jean de Schuf.[63]

In 15 January 1257 or 1258,[64] Julian ceded to the Knights Hospitaliers 3 villages (*casalia*) in the territory of Sidon: Maroenie[65] in clym Essomar,[66] and Hanouf[67] and Daraya[68] in clym el-Kärroub.[69] In this document, the limits of these villages are given as such:

(1) Maroenie:
    (a) East: the village of Zefta.[70]
    (b) South: the village of Teffahäta.[71]
    (c) West: the village of La Daordie el-Hädidi.[72]
    (d) North: the village of Messeigeha.[73]

(2) Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15]:
    (a) East: the village of La Geleilie [no. 2, Map 15].[74]
    (b) South: the villages of La Zahrorie[75] [no. 3, Map 15] and Bequifs[76] [no. 4, Map 15].

(3) Daraya [no. 5, Map 15]:
  (a) East: Oedi el-Hämmem.[77]
  (b) South: the villages of Hanouf [no. 1, Map 15] and Esshym [no. 6, Map 15].[78]
  (c) West: the village of Borgein [no. 7, Map 15].[79]
  (d) North: Oedi el-Hämmem.

He added to their domain farms (*gastinae*) situated near Cānūt and Dārayyā:

(1) Bothma[80] [no. 8, Map 15]
(2) Ecfareisson[81] [no. 9, Map 15]
(3) Kärbet el-Ezairac[82]
(4) Ecfardebess[83] [no. 10, Map 15]
(5) Bedagon el-Hämmem[84]
(6) Toreille[85] [no. 11, Map 15]
(7) el-Sefargelis[86]

In 20 March 1258, Julian ceded to the Teutonic Knights the village of Cafarfacouh[87] in the Šūf which was bought from Jean de la Tor constable of Sidon.[88]

In 1260, the Mongols took Sidon and sent Šihābuddīn b. Buħtur to capture Tyron and to destroy it; later they retreated from Sidon after being defeated by the Mamluks.[89] After the retreat of the Mongols, Julian ceded Sidon and Beaufort to the Templar Knights.[90]

In March 1261, Julian wrote to Anno master of the Teutonic Knights confirming the possessions of the Knights in al-Šūf al-Ħīţī, al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and Šūf al-Mayādinah.[91]

b. Administrative divisions:

During Frankish rule, the territory of Sidon was divided into these districts [Map 3]:

(1) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb[92]
(2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī[93] and al-Šūf al-Ħīţī[94]
(3) Jizzīn[95] known also as Šūf al-Mayādinah[96]

(4) Iqlīm al-Tuffāħ
(5) Iqlīm al-Šūmar[97]
(6) al-Šaqīf[98]

In 1154, al-Idrīsī wrote that Sidon had 4 *aqālīmu*:

(1) Jizzīn جزين
(2) al-Sarbah السربه[99]
(3) Kafr Fīlā كفرفيلا
(4) al-Rāmī الرامى[100]

The *iqlīmu* of Jizzīn is identical with the district of Jizzīn or Šūf al-Mayādinah. The *iqlīmu* of Kafr Fīlā is probably identical with Iqlīm al-Tuffāħ in which the village of Kafr Fīlā is situated.

The two other locations cannot be identified. al-Sarbah السربة could be read as al-Šūf الشوف while al-Rāmī الرامى could be read as al-Zahrānī الزهران. It is likely that al-Idrīsī's information is inaccurate or has been corrupted.

al-Idrīsī mentions two locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb on the road between Sidon and al-Nācimah: al-Jiyyah and Ħiṣn al-Qalamūn. He describes both as fortresses. Ħiṣn al-Qalamūn was situated between al-Jiyyah and al-Nācimah in a valley near the bay.[101] The valley is probably modern Wādī al-Jawāmīs and the bay that of al-Sacdiyyāt.

V. Mamluk period

a. Chronology:

In 1261, sultan al-Żāhir Baybars rebuilt Tyron after its destruction by Šihābuddīn b. Buħtur.[102]

In 1266, Baybars asked from the Franks the demolition of Beaufort and the division of the

revenue of the city of Sidon and of its territory in half between the Mamluks and the Franks.[103]

In 1267, Baybars captured Beaufort and demolished it.[104] Then he made a 10 years truce with the Franks in which the mountainous parts of the territory of Sidon were ceded to the sultan while the coastal parts remained under Frankish rules.[105]

In 1291, sultan al-Ašraf Xalīl b. Qalāwūn took Sidon from the Franks.[106]

Sidon and Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained under Mamluk rule until the Ottoman conquest in 1516.

b. Administrative divisions:

Under Mamluk rule, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a district in the *wilāyatu* of Sidon, in the kingdom of Damascus. It was governed by a *muqaddamu*.[107]

The *wilāyatu* of Sidon was first governed by a *wāliyu* and later by a *nā'ibu*. It was formed of these districts [Map 4]:

(1) Sidon
(2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī
(3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
(4) Jizzīn
(5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
(6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

The *wilāyatu* of Sidon corresponds to the Frankish seigneurie of Sidon excluding the seigneurie of Beaufort. The seigneurie of Beaufort became the *wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf and was attached to the kingdom of Safad.

A Druze genealogical treaties dating to 1485 mentions these locations in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

(1) Burjayn
(2) al-Jiyyah

(3) Siblīn
(4) Šaḥīm
(5) Cānūt
(6) Mazbūd
(7) al-Wardāniyyah

According to this source, the people of Siblīn and al-Wardāniyyah were Shiites, and the people of al-Jiyyah, Šaḥīm, Mazbūd and Cānūt were Sunnis.[108]

VI. Ottoman period

In 1516, sultan Salīm took the Mamluk provinces of Damascus, Aleppo, Safad, Tripoli and Karak.[109]

The Mamluk *wilāyatu* of Sidon became the caza of Sidon, in the sanjak of Sidon and Beirut, in the vilayet of Šām (Damascus). The caza of Sidon was composed of the following nahiyes [Map 5]:

(1) Sidon
(2) al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī and al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī
(3) Iqlīm al-Xarrūb
(4) Jizzīn
(5) Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ
(6) Iqlīm al-Šūmar

Between 1525 and 1531, a tax census was conducted in the caza of Sidon. According to this census there were 21 villages in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb forming a total of 766 houses and all populated by Muslims.[110] The following table contains the list of these villages and the number of houses in each:

Village	Houses
Bacāṣīr	41
Barjā	95
Basābā	24
Bayqūn	21
Burjayn, al-	21
Cānūt	91
Dalhūm	18
Dārayyā	42
Ḥaṣrūt	12

Jiyyah, al-	16
Jūn	32
Kitirmāyā	39
Macniyyah, al-	11
Marcū (?)	13
Mazbūd	36
Muğayrihyyah, al-	35
Rumaylah, al-	39
Šaḥīm	110
Siblīn	37
Wardāniyyah, al-	20
Zacrūriyyah, al-	13

In 1660, the sanjaks of Sidon, Beirut and Safad were separated from the vilayet of Damascus and formed the vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut.[111]

In 1667, emir Aḥamd b. Macn became governor of al-Šūf, al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and Kisrawān.[112] Between 1667 and 1694, he added to his domain Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn.

In 1694/1695, by order of the Ottoman sultan, al-Šūf, al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd, Kisrawān, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and Iqlīm Jizzīn were taken from emir Aḥmad b. Macn and given to emir Mūsà b. Calamuddīn.[113] Later, they were restored to Aḥmad b. Macn.[114]

In 1697, emir Aḥmad died. His districts were grouped in one government called *Jabal al-Šūf, Kisrawān and their dependencies*[115] [Map 6] and were inherited by emir Bašīr b. Šihāb, his relative.[116]

In 1712, sheikh Qablān al-Qāźī, governor of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ and Jabal al-Rayḥān for emir Ḥaydar Šihāb died. His son-in-law sheikh Calī Junblāṭ inherited his possessions and his districts.[117]

In 1778, Calī Junblāṭ died and was succeeded by his son Qāsim.[118]
In 1791, Qāsim died and was succeeded by his son Bašīr.[119]

In March and April 1821, Cabdullāh Pāšā vali of Sidon separated Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ and Jabal al-Rayḥān from the government of Jabal al-Šūf. In July, he restored them to emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf.[120]

In 1825, sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ was executed by Cabdullāh Pāšā. Consequently, emir Bašīr Šihāb governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl[121] seized the possessions of the Junblāṭ family and appointed other governors on their districts. He gave Iqlīm al-Xarrūb to sheikh Ḥusayn Ḥamādah.[122]

In 1831-1832, Syria was captured by the army of Muḥammad Calī Pāšā vali of Egypt under the command of his son Ibrāhīm Pāšā.[123]

To the period of Egyptian rule dates a census of taxes due by Mt Lebanon to the Egyptian government written after 1832. According to it, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb had to pay the following taxes:

Village or farm	Taxes
Bacāšīr	142 ½ ğuruš, 2 pārá[124]
Bakīfā	103 ğuruš
Barjā	1264 ½ ğuruš, 4 pārá
Basābā	567 ğuruš, 7 pārá
Burjayn, al-	720 ½ ğuruš
Calmān	103 ğuruš
Cānūt	2227 ğuruš
Dalhūn	536 ½ ğuruš, 6 pārá
Dārayyā	797 ğuruš
Dibbiyyah, al-	285 ½ ğuruš, 6 pārá
Ḥaṣrūt	807 ½ ğuruš
Jūn	2058 ğuruš, 8 pārá
Kitirmāyah	838 ğuruš
Mazbūd	1094 ¼ ğuruš, 4 pārá
Muğayriyyah, al- (with Majdalūnā)	1119 ğuruš
Piece of land in Jabal al-Qubbah	5 ğuruš
Rumaylah, al-	720 ½ ğuruš
Šaḥīm	2745 ¾ ğuruš, 4 pārá
Sarcūniyyah, al- (a farm in Jūn)	66 ½ ğuruš, 8 pārá
Siblīn	514 ½ ğuruš, 7 pārá
Xallah al-Būm (a farm)	6 ğuruš
Xaribah al-Marāḥ	163 ¾ ğuruš
Zacrūriyyah, al-	702 ¼ ğuruš, 4 pārá

The size of the tax is a relative indicator of the size of the village. Šaḥīm, which in the 16th century was the biggest village, had to pay the highest tax. al-Sarcūniyyah and Xallah al-Būm were farm hence they payed a low tax. It should be noted that this list does not include all settlements in this region because some villages, farms and persons were exempt from the taxes.

In 1840, the Ottoman and British armies captured Syria from Ibrāhīm Pāšā. [125] Emir Bašīr Šihāb resigned and emir Bašīr Šihāb his relative was appointed at his place as governor of Jabal al-Šūf and Bilād Jubayl. Nucmān Bég son of sheikh Bašīr Junblāṭ regained his hereditary districts. [126]

In 1842, Sacīd Bég Junblaṭ succeeded his brother Nucmān Bég in the government of their hereditary districts. [127]

In 1842, Jabal al-Šūf was divided into two sanjaks: the Mountain of the Druzes (Jébél-i Dürzī جبل درزى) [128] and the Mountain of the Christians (Jébél-i Naṣārā جبل نصارا). [129] Each was governed by a *qāyimmaqām*. [130] Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a nahiye, in the Mountain of the Druzes, governed by Sacīd Bég Junblāṭ. [Map 7]

In 1844, Bilād Jubayl was joined with the Mountain of the Christians. [131]

In May 1861, Sacīd Bég Junblaṭ died of illness after being imprisoned. [132]

In June 1861, the Mountain of the Druzes and the Mountain of the Christians were separated from the vilayet of Sidon and were merged to form the autonomous sanjak of Mt Lebanon, governed by a *mutaṣarrif* and having a constitution and special privileges. [133] The old hereditary system of rule was abolished but members of the Junblāṭ family still held high positions in the government. Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became a nahiye governed by a *müdīr*, in the caza of Šūf. [134] [Map 8]

In 1916, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb contained the following villages: [135]

Village
Bacāšīr
Bakīfā
Bakaštīn
Banamrah
Baqcūn
Baqsah, al-
Barğūṭiyyah, al-
Barjā
Basābā
Baṭṭāl, al-
Bazaynā
Burjayn, al-
Calmān
Cānisiyyah
Cānūt
Cayn al-Asad
Dalhamiyyah
Dalhūm
Dārayyā
Dibbiyyah, al-
Fuxaytah, al-
Ḥajjājiyyah, al-
Ḥārah Żahr al-Sawdā [136]
Ḥaṣrūt
Iskandarūnah
Jalīliyyah, al-
Jamīliyyah, al-
Jiyyah, al-
Jūn
Kitirmāyā
Lāhibiyyah, al-
Macniyyah, al-
Majdalūnā
Maqṣabah
Marjiyyāt
Mazbūd
Mazmūrā
Mazracah Cayn al-Ḥawr
Mazracah Turaylā
Mazracah Xaribah Bisrī
Muğayriyyah, al-
Muḥtaqirah, al- [137]
Mušaycā, al-
Qaṣṣūbah

Qatlah Cīsà	
Quraycah, al-	
Rizzāniyyah	
Rumaylah	
Šaḥīm	
Šamacrīn	
Šammīs, al-	
Siblīn	
Siyār, al-	
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf	
Wardāniyyah, al-	
Xaribah al-Marāḥ	
Zacrūr, al-	
Zacrūriyyah, al-	
Żahr al-Maǧārah	
Zaytūniyyah, al-	
Zīr, al-	

VII. Lebanon

In 1918, the French army occupied the sanjak of Mt Lebanon and the coastal parts of the vilayet of Beirut. These territories were named *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de la Zone Nord*, and later *Territoires Ennemis Occupés de la Zone Ouest*.[138] The sanjak of Mt Lebanon was separated from the *Territoires Ennemis Occupés* and called *Territoire Autonome du Liban*.

In 31 January 1919, the administrative divisions of the *Territoire Autonome du Liban* were reorganized.[139] The old nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Southern Zone.

In 1 September 1920, the state of Greater Lebanon was declared. It was formed of the sanjak of Mt Lebanon to which were added the cazas of Baalbak, Biqāc, Rāšayyā, Ḥāṣbayyā, Tripoli and Cakkār, parts of the caza of Ḥiṣn al-Akrād, and parts of the sanjaks of Beirut and Sidon.[140] Greater Lebanon was divided into 2 municipalities and 4 sanjaks.[141] In these divisions, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb fell into the caza of Šūf, in the Sanjak of Lebanon.

In 9 April 1925, Greater Lebanon was reorganized into one autonomous nahiye and 11 districts.[142] In these divisions, the nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was named as the nahiye of Šaḥīm and it fell into the district of Šūf. [Map 9]

In 23 May 1926, the state of Greater Lebanon became the Lebanese Republic.

In 3 February 1930, the Lebanese Republic was divided into 5 districts and the old nahiyes were abolished.[143] Iqlīm al-Xarrūb remained in the caza of Šūf but the nahiye of Šaḥīm was abolished and the name Iqlīm al-Xarrūb became officially obsolete. [Map 10]

In 12 January 1953[144] and 14 April 1953,[145] the administrative divisions of Lebanon were reorganized, but no changes were made in the caza of Šūf.

In 18 February 1982, by decree no. 4888, the Federation of the Municipalities of Southern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الجنوبي was created. It contains the municipalities of Jūn, al-Muṭillah, Basābā, Mazracah al-Żahr, Ḥaṣrūt and al-Zacrūriyyah. Its administrative center is Jūn.[146]

In 30 August 2001, by decree no. 6100, the Federation of the Municipalities of Northern Iqlīm al-Xarrūb اتحاد بلديات اقليم الخروب الشمالي was created. It contains the municipalities of al-Rumaylah, Jadrā, Barjā, Cānūt, Šaḥīm, Mazbūd, Dalhūn, Kitirmāyā, al-Wardāniyyah, Siblīn, Dārayyā, Żahr al-Maǧārah and al-Jiyyah. Its administrative center is Mazbūd.[147]

Now, the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb are the following:[148]

Village	Dependencies
Bacāṣīr	
Bakīfā	al-Quraycah

Barjā	
Basābā	al-Ḥajjājiyyah
Baṭṭāl, al-	
Bayqūn	
Burjayn, al-	
Calmān	Mazracah al-Barğūtiyyah
Cānūt	
Cayn al-Asad	al-Šammīs
Cayn al-Ḥawr	
Dalhūn	
Dārayyā	Turaylā
Dibbiyyah, al-	(1) Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
	(2) al-Bāšiqiyyah
	(3) Baqsah
	(4) Baqcūn
	(5) Bakaštīn
	(6) Banamrah
	(7) al-Xandaq
	(8) al-Dalhamiyyah
	(9) al-Duwayr
	(10) al-Rizzāniyyah
	(11) Šamacrīn
	(12) Caqlīn
	(13) al-Fuxaytah
	(14) Qatlah Cīsà
	(15) Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ
	(16) al-Siyār
	(17) al-Mušaycah
	(18) al-Halyūnah
	(19) al-Lāhibiyyah
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr	al-Ḥamrā'
Ḥaṣrūt	
Jadrā	Wādī al-Zaynah
Jalīliyyah	Bazaynah
Jamīliyyah	
Jiyyah, al-	(1) Qaṣṣūbah
	(2) Maqṣabah
	(3) al-Nabī Yūnas
Jūn	
Kitirmāyā	
Macniyyah, al-	
Majdalūnā	
Marj Barjā	
Mazbūd	
Mazmūrā	
Mazracah al-Żahr	al-Zaytūniyyah
Muğayriyyah, al-	Iskandarūnah
Muhtaqirah, al-	Dayr al-Muxalliṣ
Muṭillah	
Rumaylah, al-	
Šaḥīm	
Siblīn	
Wardāniyyah, al-	al-Baydar
Xaribah Bisrī	

Zacrūriyyah, al-	
Żahr al-Mağārah	

VIII. Ethnic composition of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb

In the 16th century, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb was populated by Sunni and Shiite Muslims only. This is the result of all the events occurring between the rise of the Mardaites in 677 and the mass deportation of the Christians and the settlement of Arab tribes in Mt Lebanon and the other coastal mountains in 759.

These Arab tribes form the core of the ancestors of the Sunnis and Shiites of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb. The tribes of Laxm and Tanūx settled in the regions situated to the north and east of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and from them the Druzes descend. The tribe of Cāmilah settled in the regions situated to the south and from it the Shiites descend. However, we do not know which tribes settled in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb because the people of this region did not preserve any written or oral tradition concerning their ancestor.

According to al-Yacqūbī (9th century), Tripoli, Jubayl, Beirut and Sidon were populated by Persians transferred there by caliph Mucāwiyah. Sidon contained Arabs from the tribe of Qurayš and from Yemenite tribes.[149] These Persians must have been among the ancestors of the Muslims of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb.

Later, during the Mamluk and Ottoman periods, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb like other regions populated by Sunnis received new settlers: Kurds, Turks, Bosnians, Albanians, Egyptians and people from the Maghreb.

Maronite and Greek Christians migrated back to Iqlīm al-Xarrūb after the 16th century under the rule of the Macn and Šihāb emirs. Many were settled there because the Druze landlords who possessed large estates in Iqlīm al-Xarrūb needed peasants to work the land.

It can be noticed through the list given next, that the villages which existed in the 16th century and which had a Muslim population are still dominantly Muslim. The following list shows the recent ethnic composition of the villages of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:[150]

Village	M	CG	S	Sh
Bacāṣīr			—	
Bakīfā	—			
Barjā			—	
Basābā			—	
Baṭṭāl, al-	—			
Bayqūn	—			
Burjayn, al-	—		—	
Calmān and Mazracah al-Barġūtiyyah	—			
Cānūt			—	
Cayn al-Asad and al-Šammīs	—			
Cayn al-Ḥawr	—			
Dalhūn			—	
Dārayyā			—	
Dibbiyyah, al-	—			
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr	—			
Ḥaṣrūt		—	—	
Jadrā and Wādī al-Zaynah	—		—	

Village	M	CG	S	Sh
Jalīliyyah	—			
Jamīliyyah	—	—		
Jiyyah, al-	—		—	—
Jūn	—	—		—
Kitirmāyā		—	—	
Macniyyah, al-	—			
Majdalūnā		—		
Marj Barjā	—			
Mazbūd		—		
Mazmūrā	—			
Mazracah al-Żahr	—			
Muġayriyyah, al-	—		—	—
Muḥtaqirah, al-		—		
Muṭillah	—			
Rumaylah, al-	—	—		
Šaḥīm			—	
Siblīn			—	
Wardāniyyah, al-			—	—
Xaribah Bisrī	—			
Zacrūriyyah, al-	—		—	
Żahr al-Maġārah	—			

M: Maronites
CG: Catholic Greeks
S: Sunnis
Sh: Shiites

Settlement History:

Name	1	2	3	4	5			6
					1525-1531	1832-1840	1916	
Jiyyah, al-	—		—	—	—		—	—
Barjā			—		—	—	—	—
Bacāṣīr			—		—	—	—	—
Šaḥīm			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cānūt			—	—	—	—	—	—
Dārayyā			—		—	—	—	—
Jalīliyyah, al-			—				—	—
Zacrūriyyah, al-			—		—	—	—	—
Bakīfā			—			—	—	—
Burjayn, al-			—	—	—	—	—	—
Ḥiṣn al-Qalamūn			—					
Siblīn				—	—	—	—	—
Mazbūd				—	—	—	—	—
Wardāniyyah, al-				—	—		—	—
Ḥaṣrūt					—	—	—	—
Rumaylah, al-					—	—	—	—
Basābā					—	—	—	—
Muġayriyyah, al-					—	—	—	—
Kitirmāyā					—	—	—	—
Macniyyah, al-					—		—	—
Jūn					—	—	—	—
Bayqūn					—			—
Dalhūn					—	—	—	—
Majdalūnā						—	—	—
Calmān						—	—	—
Dibbiyyah, al-						—	—	—
Xaribah al-Marāḥ						—	—	
Bazaynā							—	—
Baqsah, al-							—	—
Baqcūn							—	—
Bakaštīn							—	—
Banamrah							—	—
Ḥarah Ẓahr al-Sawdā = Mazracah al-Ẓahr							—	—
Ḥajjājiyyah, al-							—	
Dalhamiyyah, al-							—	—
Rizzāniyyah, al-							—	—
Zacrūr, al-							—	
Zaytūniyyah, al-							—	—
Zīr, al-							—	
Siyār, al-							—	—
Šamacrīn							—	—
Cānisiyyah							—	
Cayn al-Asad							—	—
Fuxaytah, al-							—	—
Qatlah Cīsà							—	—
Quraycah, al-							—	—
Qaṣṣūbah							—	—
Lāhibiyyah, al-							—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Marjiyyāt					—	—
Mazracah Turaylā					—	—
Mušaycā, al-					—	—
Maqṣabah					—	—
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf					—	—
Baṭṭāl, al-					—	—
Ḥārah Bacāšīr						—
Jadrā						—
Jamīliyyah					—	—
Xaribah Bisrī					—	—
Źahr al-Maǧārah					—	—
Šammīs, al-					—	—
Cayn al-Ḥawr					—	—
Muḥtaqirah, al-					—	
Marj Barjā						—
Mazmūrā					—	
Muṭillah, al-						—
Iskandarūnah					—	
Barǧūṯiyyah, al-					—	
Wādī al-Zaynah						—
Bāšiqiyyah, al-						—
Xandaq, al-						—
Duwayr, al-						—
Caqlīn						—
Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ						—
Halyūnah, al-						—
Ḥamrā', al-						—
Baydar, al-						—

1: Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid   634-969
2: Fatimid and Seljuk   969-1111
3: Crusader and Ayyubid   1111-1291
4: Mamluk   1291-1516
5: Ottoman   1516-1918
6: Modern   1918-2007

Etymology of Mentioned Toponyms:

Name	Arabic form	Language	Meaning	Notes
Bacāṣīr	بعاصير	A.	*bēt cāṣīr* = 'house/land of the pressed liquid (of olive or grapes)'	
Bakaštīn	بكشتين	A.	*bēt kaṣṭīn* (?) = 'house/land of the bows'	*Parallel toponyms:* Baxaštayh < *bēt kaštayyā* (caza of Cālayh)
Bakīfā	بكيفا	A.	*bēt kēpā/kēpé* = 'house/land of the rock(s)'	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Bakkīfā < *bēt kēpā* (caza of Rāšayyā) (2) Dayr Kīfā < *dēr kēpā/kēpé* = 'monastery of the rock(s)' (3) Tr. Ḥasankeyf, Ar. Ḥiṣn Kayfā, A. Ḥesnā d Kēpā, Lt. Cephae (cf. *Notitia Dignitatum*) (4) Bikfayyā < *bēt kēpayyā* = 'house/land of the rocks'
Banamrah	بنمرة	A.	*bēt namrā/namré* = 'house/land of the leopard(s)/tiger(s)'	
Baqcūn	بقعون	Phoe. or A.	*baqcūn* = 'small valley/plain'	
Baqsah, al-	البقسة	A. or Ar.	(1) A. *paqsā* = 'pitcher, lentil' (2) Ar. *baqsu* = 'box-tree' (< Lt. *buxus*, Gr. πύξος)	
Barǧūṯiyyah, al-	البرغوثية	Ar.	*barǧūṯiyyatu* = 'of the flea(s)'	
Barjā	برجا	Phoe.	*Bi-ir-gi-'* implies *bi'r gay'* = 'the well of the valley'	It appears as *Bi-ir-gi-'* in Asarhadon's texts (Salamé-Sarkis, *Le Royaume*, p. 144).
Basābā	بسابا	A.	*bēt sābā* = (1) 'house/land of the old man' (2) 'house/land of Saba'	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Basābā (caza of Bacabdā) (2) Bēt Sābā, near Damascus
Bāšiqiyyah, al-	الباشقية	Ar.	*bāšiqiyyatu* = 'of the sparrow-hawk(s)'	
Baṭṭāl, al-	البطال	A. ro Ar.	(1) A. *baṭṭālā* = 'vain, lazy, idle' (2) Ar. *baṭṭālu* = 'not working, not functioning, idle'	
Baydar, al-	البيدر	L.D.	*baydar* = 'threshing-floor'	
Bayqūn	بيقون	A.	*bēt īqūn* (?) = 'house of the icon'	
Bazaynā	بزينا	A.	*bēt zaynā* = 'house/land of the weapon(s)'	*Parallel toponyms:* Kafr Zaynā < *kpar zaynā* = 'village of the weapon(s)' (caza of Zaḡartā)
Burjayn, al-	البرجين	Ar.	*burjāni* = 'two towers'	There were two towers in al-Burjayn, the first in al-Qarḥāniyyah and the other

				in al-Kanīsah (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim*, p. 187).
Buṭnā	بطنا	A.	*baṭnā* = 'conception, foetus, pregnant'	*Parallel toponyms:* Kafr Baṭnā, near Damascus
Calmān	علمان	Phoe.	from the same root as Heb. *célém* = 'young man' and *calmāh* = 'young woman'	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Calmā al-Šacb (caza of Tyre) (2) Calmāt (caza of Jubayl) (3) Calmōn, in Benjamin (Joshua 21:18) (4) Calmōn Diblātāymāh (Numbers 33:46) (5) Cālémét, in Benjamin (1 Chronicles 6:45)
Cānisiyyah	عانسية	L.D.	(1) *cānsiyyé* = 'of the *cānes*' (2) *cānes* = 'non-married old woman or man'	
Cānūt	عانوت	Phoe.	(1) *cānōt* = 'dwellings' (?), from the same root as Heb. *mācōn* = 'dwelling' (2) *cānōt < cānāt* = 'goddess Anat'	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Cānā (caza of Zaḥlah) (2) Cānah, on the Euphrates (3) Bēt Canōt, in Judah (Joshua 15:59) (4) Bēt Canāt, in Nephtali (Joshua 19:38; Judges 1:33)
Caqlīn	عقلين	A.	*caqlīn* = 'bales for olive pulps'	
Cayn al-Asad	عين الاسد	Ar.	*caynu al asadi* = 'spring of the lion'	
Cayn al-Ḥawr	عين الحور	Ar.	*caynu al ḥawri* = 'spring of the poplar'	
Dalhamiyyah, al-	دلهمية	Ar.	*dalhamiyyatu* = 'of Dalham'	Dalham is an Arabic anthroponym.
Dalhūn / Dalhūm	دلهون / دلهوم	Phoe.	probably, from the same root as Ar. *idlahamma* = 'to become darker' (used for the night when it becomes darker) and Ar. anthroponym *Dalhamu*	Probably identical with *Da-la-im-me* of Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, *Le Royaume*, p. 144).
Dārayyā	داريا	A.	*dārayyā* = 'houses'	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Dārayyā (caza of Kisrawān) (2) Dārayyā (caza of Zaġartā) (3) Dārayyā (caza of Jizzīn) (4) Dārīn < *dārīn* = 'houses' (district of Cakkār)
Dayr al-Muxalliṣ	دير المخلص	Ar.	*dayru al muxalliṣi* = 'Monastery of the Saviour'	
Dibbiyyah, al-	الدبية	L.D.	*debbiyyé* = 'of the bear(s)'	
Duwayr, al-	الدوير	Ar.	*duwayru*, dim. of *dayru* = 'monastery'	
Farayšūn	فريشون	A.	(1) *prīšūn*, dim. of *prīšā* = 'distinct, noble, pharisee' (2) *kpar rīšūn* = 'village of the	*Ecfareisson*, the name of this location in Crusader documents, implies that the

			small head/summit'	original name was *Kafarayšūn* or *Kafr Rayšūn*.
Fuxaytah, al-	الفخيتة	L.D.	*fxayté* = 'a hole in the roof of the house'	
Ḥajjājiyyah, al-	الحجاجية	Ar.	*ħajjājiyyatu* = 'of al-Ḥajjāj'	al-Ḥajjāj is an Arabic anthroponym.
Halyūnah, al-	الهليونة	L.D.	(1) *halyūné* = 'a piece of asparagus' (2) *halyūn* = 'asparagus'	
Ḥamrā', al-	الحمراء	Ar.	*ħamrā'u*, fem. sg. of *aħmaru* = 'red'	
Ḥārah Bacāṣīr	حارة بعاصير	L.D.	*ħāret Bcāṣīr* = 'quarter/neighbourhood of Bacāṣīr'	
Harah Żahr al-Sawdā'	حارة ظهر السوداء	L.D.	*ħāret đahr el sawda* = 'quarter/neighbourhood of the hill of the black (land)'	
Ḥaṣrūt	حصروت	Phoe.	*ħaṣrōt* = 'settlements' (cf. Heb. *ħāṣēr* = 'enclosure, court, settlement')	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Ḥaṣārāt (caza of Jubayl) (2) Ḥaṣār (caza of Kisrawān) (3) Ḥaṣrūn < *ħéṣrōn* (caza of Bašarrī) (4) Ḥiṣrāyil < *ħaṣr El* (caza of Jubayl) (5) Ḥaṣarōt / Ḥaṣērōt (Deuteronomy 1:1; Numbers 11:35, 12:16, 33:17) (6) Ḥéṣrōn (Joshua 15:3)
Iskandarūnah	اسكندرونة	Gr.	(1) Ἀλεξάνδρεια (2) Ἀλεξάνδρειον	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Iskandarūnah, Lt. Alexandria ad Issum (2) Iskandarūnah, Lt. Alexandroschene (caza of Tyre)
Jabal al-Qubbah	جبل القبة	Ar.	*jabalu al qubbata* = 'the mountain of the dome'	
Jadrā	جدرا	Phoe.	*gadrat* (?) = 'wall' (cf. Heb. *gdērāh/gdérét* = 'wall, hedge', *gādēr* = 'wall', and *gādar* = 'to build a wall')	*Parallel toponyms:* (1) Jadar, Gadara of the Decapolis (2) Bēt Gādēr, in Judah (1 Chronicles 2:51) (3) Gédér (Joshua 12:13) (4) Gdērōtāyim, in Judah (Joshua 15:36) (5) Gdērōt, in Judah (Joshua 15:41) (6) Gedōr, in Judah (Joshua 15:41) (7) Gdērāh, in Judah (Joshua 15:36)
Jalīliyyah, al-	الجليلية	Ar.	*jalīliyyatu* = 'of Jalīl or Cabdul-Jalīl or al-Jalīlī'	(1) Jalīl and Cabul-Jalīl are Arabic anthroponyms (2) al-Jalīlī = 'of Galilea'
Jamīliyyah	جميلية	Ar.	*jamīliyyatu* = 'of Jamīl'	Jamīl is an Arabic anthroponym.

Jiyyah, al-	الجية	Phoe.	*gay' / gay / gēy' / gēy* = 'valley'	It appears as Gi-' in Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, *Le Royaume*, p. 144).
Jūn	جون	A.	(1) *gūnā* = 'cup' (2) *gawnā* = 'color, kind, species, remedy'	
Kitirmāyah	كترماية	A.	*ktér mayyā* (?) = 'abundance of water'	(1) The village is still known for the abundance of water springs in it, hence its name. (2) *Parallel toponyms:* (a) Kafr Māyah < *kpar mayyā* = 'water's village' (caza of Šūf) (b) Zilḥmayyā < *zléḥ mayyā* = 'water outpouring' (caza of Jubayl) (c) Šimšmayyā < *šméš mayyā* = 'water's sun' (caza of Cālayh) (d) Rišmayyā < *rīš mayyā* = 'water's head' (caza of Cālayh)
Lāhibiyyah, al-	اللاهبية	Ar.	*lāhibiyyatu* = 'of Lāhib' (?)	Lāhib appears to be an Arabic anthroponym, but I could not find any example of it in ancient Arabic sources.
Macniyyah, al-	المعنية	Ar.	*macniyyatu* = 'of Macn'	Macn is an Arabic anthroponym.
Majdalūnā	مجدلونا	A.	*magdlūnā*, dim. of *magdlā* = 'tower, fortress'	
Maqṣabah	مقصبة	Ar.	*maqṣabatu* = 'place where reed (*qaṣabu*) grows'	
Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ	مراح الطيط	L.D. + A.	(1) L.D. *mrāḥ el ṭīṭ* = 'the barn of al-Ṭīṭ' (2) (a) A. *ṭīṭé* = 'blearness or sorness of the eyes' (b) A. *tītā* = 'fig-tree'	
Marj Barjā	مرج برجا	L.D.	*marj Barja* = 'field of Barjā'	
Marjiyyāt	مرجيات	L.D.	*marjiyyēt*, pl. of *marjiyyé* = 'of the fields'	
Mazbūd	مزبود	A.	*mazbūd/mazbud* = 'giving, gift' (?)	
Mazmūrā	مزمورا	A.	*mazmūrā* = 'psalm'	
Mazracah al-Żahr	مزرعة الظهر	L.D.	*mazract el ḍahr* = 'farm of the hill'	
Muġayriyyah, al-	المغيرية	Ar.	(1) *muġayriyyatu* = 'of the small cave(s)' < *muġayratu*, dim. of *maġāratu* = 'cave' (2) *muġīriyyatu* = 'of al-Muġīrah'	al-Muġīrah is an Arabic anthroponym.
Muḥtaqirah, al- < al-Muḥtakirah	المحتقرة	Ar.	*muḥtakiratu*, fem. of *muḥtakiru* = 'monopolist' (?)	

Mušaycā, al-	المشيعا	A.	*mšaycā* = 'plastered'	
Muṭillah	مطلة	Ar. or A.	(1) Ar. *muṭillatu* = 'overlooking, towering over, standing out' (2) A. *mṭalltā* = 'booth'	
Nabī Yūnas, al-	النبى يونس	Ar.	*al nabiyyu Yūnasu* = 'Prophet Jonas'	
Qalamūn, al-	حصن القلمون	Gr.	κάλαμον, acc. of κάλαμος = 'read, cane, pen'	*Parallel toponyms:* al-Qalamūn, south of Tripoli, Gr. Κάλαμος (cf. Polybius 5.68.8)
Qaṣṣūbah	قصوبة	L.D.	*aṣṣūbé*, dim. of *aṣabé* = 'cane, reed'	
Qatlah Cīsà	قتلة عيسى	L.D.	*atlet Cīsa* = 'the killing of Cīsà' (?)	
Quraycah, al-	القريعة	L.D.	*'rayca*, dim. of *arca* = 'gourd, pumpkin, squash'	
Rizzāniyyah, al-	الرزّانية	L.D.	*rezzēniyyé* = 'of rice' (?) < *rezz* = 'rice'	This explanation is inferred by analogy with al-Fustuqāniyyah, situated near al-Rizzāniyyah. (al-Fustuqāniyyah: *fest'āniyyé* = 'of peanuts' < *festo'* = 'peanut').
Rumaylah, al-	الرميلَة	Ar.	*rumaylatu*, dim. of *ramlatu* = 'land covered with sand'	
Safarjaliyyah, al-	السفرجلية	Ar.	*safarjaliyyatu* = 'of quince'	
Šaḥīm	شحيم	Phoe. or A.	*šḥīm* = 'black' (?) (cf. A. *šḥém* = 'to be black'; A. *šaḥmā* = 'black'; A. *šḥīmā* = 'simple')	It appears as *I-si-hi-im-me* in Asarhadon's text (Salamé-Sarkis, *Le Royaume*, p. 144).
Šamacrīn	شمعرين	A.	*šém macrīn* (?) = 'the name of the caves'	
Šammīs, al-	الشميس	L.D.	*šammīs* = 'a place that is exposed to the sun' < *šammas* = 'expose to the sun'	
Sarcūniyyah, al-	السرعونية	Ar.	(1) *ṣarcūniyyatu* (?) = 'of al-Ṣarcūnī' (2) *al-Ṣarcūnī* = 'of Ṣarcūn'	Ṣarcūn was the name of a town situated near Nineveh (cf. al-Ḥamawī, *Mucjam al-Buldān*, vol. 3, p. 401, under Ṣarcūn).
Siblīn	سبلين	A.	*séblīn* (?) = 'loads, burdens'	
Siyār, al-	السيار	Ar. or L.D.	?	
Turaylā	تريلا	A.	*ṭūr aylā* (?) = 'the mountain of the stag'	
Wādī Abū-Yūsuf	وادى ابو يوسف	L.D.	*wēdé Bū Yūsef* = 'valley of Abū-Yūsuf'	
Wādī al-Zaynah	وادى الزينة	Ar.	*wādī al zīnata* (?) = 'valley of the decoration'	
Wardāniyyah, al-	الوردانية	Ar.	*wardāniyyatu* = 'of Wardān'	Wardān is an Arabic and Persian anthroponym.

Xallah al-Būm	خلة البوم	L.D.	(1) *xallet el būm* = 'the *xallé* of the owl' (2) *xallé* = 'flat piece of land on a mountain or a hill'	
Xandaq, al-	الخندق	Ar.	*xandaqu* = 'trench, ditch'	
Xaribah al-Marāħ	خربة المراح	L.D.	*xerbet le mrāħ* = 'ruins of the animal barn'	
Xaribah Bisrī	خربة بسرى	L.D. + A.	(1) *xerbet Besri* = 'ruins of Bisrī' (2) *Bisrī* < A. *bésrā* = 'flesh, body'	
Xaribah Dabaš < Kafr Dabaš	خربة دبش	A.	*kpar dbaš* = 'village of honey'	The name of the village appears as *Ecfardebess* in Crusader documents. Hence, the original name was *Kafr Dabaš*.
Zacrūr, al-	الزعرور	Ar.	*zacrūru* = 'hawthorn'	
Zacrūriyyah, al-	الزعرورية	Ar.	*zacrūriyyatu* = 'of hawthorn'	
Żahr al-Maġārah	ظهر المغارة	L.D.	*đaher le mġāra* = 'hill of the cave'	
Zaytūniyyah, al-	الزيتونية	Ar.	*zaytūniyyatu* = 'of olive'	
Zīr, al-	الزير	A. or Ar.	(1) A. *zīrā* = 'necklace, crown' (2) Ar. *zīru* = 'jar'	

Governors of Sidon:

1. Early Islamic, Umayyad and Abbasid:

…	…-…
Naṣr b. Ḥarb	…-…
Wahb b. Wahb	…-…
al-Xaṭṭāb b. Wajh al-Fuls	…-…
…	…-…
Amīr al-Dawlah Abū-Ḥusām al-Nucmān b. Cāmir b. Hāni'	915-…
…	…-…
Cīsà b. al-Šayx	…-…
…	…-…
Sayf al-Dawlah Abū-Tamīm al-Munḏir b. al-Nucmān	…-970
Cizz al-Dawlah Abū-Muṭawwac Tamīm b. al-Munḏir	970-…
…	…-…
Abul-Fatḥ b. al-Šayx	…-…
…	…-969

2. Fatimid:

…	969-…
Maḏḥij b. Faxr al-Dawlah	993-…
…	…-997
Ǧālib b. Mascūd	997-…
…	…-1016
Mubārak al-Dawlah Fatḥ	1016-…
…	…-1078/1079

3. Seljuks:

Tutuš, king of Damascus	1078/1079-1079/1080

4.Fatimids:

…	1079/1080-…
The sons of Cayn al-Dawlah b. Abū-Caqīl	…-1089
…	1089-

5. Seljuk:

…	…-1101
Cuźud al-Dawlah Abul-Maḥāsin Calī b. Cumar	1101-1111
Majd al-Dawlah Muḥammad b. Cadī	1111

6. Frankish:

Eustachius I Grener, lord of Sidon	1111-1124
Eustachius II Grener, lord of Sidon	1124-...
Gerard, lord of Sidon	...-...
Rainald, lord of Sidon	...-1187

7. Ayyubid-Frankish condominium:

Ayyubids:

al-Nāṣir Šalāḥuddīn Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1187-1193
al-Afżal Calī b. Yūsuf b. Ayyūb	1193-...
al-Mucażżam b. al-Afżal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīṯ b. al-Afżal Calī	...-...
al-Muğīṯ Yūsuf b. al-Muğīṯ	...-1206
al-Ašraf Mūsà b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1206-1237
al-Ṣāliḥ Ismācīl b. al-Cādil Abū-Bakr b. Ayyūb	1237-1240

Franks:

Rainald, lord of Sidon	1192-...
Balian, lord of Sidon	...-1239
Gilles, lord of Sidon	1239-1240

8. Frankish:

Gilles, lord of Sidon	1240-1247
Julian, lord of Sidon	1247-1260
Templar Knights	1260-1291

9. Mamluk:

...	1291-...
Cassāf b. al-Ḥanaš	(in 1488)
Cassāf b. al-Ḥanaš	...-1495
Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	(in 1511)
...	...-1516

10. Ottoman:

Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	1516-1517
Muḥammad b. Qurqmās	1517-...
Nāṣiruddīn Muḥammad b. al-Ḥanaš	...-1518
Ḥasan Bég	...-1520
Sinān	1520
Aḥmad b. al-Ḥanaš	1520-...

Muḥammad b. Qurqmās	...-1522
...	...-1585
Calī Bég	1585-...
...	...-1590
Qurqmās b. Manṣūr b. al-Furayx	1590-1591
...	...-1600
Faxruddīn Bég b. Macn	1600-...
...	...-1607
Calī Bég b. Macn	1607-...
...	...-1609
Ibrāhīm Bég	1609-...
...	...-1613
Muḥammad Āǧā	1613-...
Ḥasan Pāšā	1614-1615
Calī Bég b. Macn	1615-...
...	...-...
Naclband Calī Āǧā	(in 1631)
...	...-1638
Aḥmad Āǧā	1638
...	...-1642
Muḥammad Pāšā Arnāvūd	1642-...
...	...-1656
Ismācīl Āǧā	1656-...
Ḥasan Āǧā	...-1658
Ismācīl Āǧā	1658-1659
Muḥammad Āǧā	1659-1660
Formation of the Vilayet of Sidon, Safad and Beirut	1660

Governors of Jabal al-Šūf, Kisrawān and of their dependencies:

Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn	1667-1693
Mūsà b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn (2nd time)	1694-1697
Bašīr Šihāb	1697-1706
Ḥaydar Šihāb	1706-1710
Yūsuf Arslān	1710
Maḥmūd Pāšā Abū-Harmūš with Yūsuf Calamuddīn and Manṣūr Calamuddīn	1710-1711
Ḥaydar Šihāb (2nd time)	1711-1730
Mulḥim Šihāb	1730-1754
Manṣūr Šihāb with Aḥmad Šihāb	1754-1761
Qāsim Šihāb	1761
Manṣūr Šihāb with Aḥmad Šihāb (2nd time)	1761-1763
Manṣūr Šihāb (alone)	1763-1770
Yūsuf Šihāb	1770-1778
Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb with Afandī Šihāb	1778

Yūsuf Šihāb (2nd time)	1778-1780
Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb (2nd time)	1780
Yūsuf Šihāb (3rd time)	1780-1783
Ismācīl Šihāb with Sayyid Aḥmad Šihāb	1783
Yūsuf Šihāb (4th time)	1783-1789
Bašīr Šihāb	1789-1790
Ḥaydar Šihāb with Qacdān Šihāb	1790-1793
Ḥusayn Šihāb with Sacduddīn Šihāb	1793
Bašīr Šihāb (2nd time)	1793-1794
Ḥusayn Šihāb with Sacduddīn Šihāb (2nd time)	1794-1795
Bašīr Šihāb (3rd time)	1795-1799
Ḥusayn Šihāb with Qacdān Šihāb	1799-1800
Bašīr Šihāb (4th time)	1800-1801
Cabbās Šihāb	1801
Bašīr Šihāb (5th time)	1801-1820
Ḥasan Šihāb with Salmān Šihāb	1820-1821
Bašīr Šihāb (6th time)	1821-1822
Cabbās Šihāb (2nd time)	1822-1823
Bašīr Šihāb (7th time)	1823-1840
Bašīr Šihāb	1840-1841
Cumar Pāšā	1842

Governors of the Mountain of the Christians:

Ḥaydar Abul-Lamac	1842-1854
Bašīr Abul-Lamac	1854-1860
Joseph Karam	1860-1861

Governors of the Mountain of the Druzes:

Aḥmad Arslān	1842-1845
Amīn Arslān	1845-1858
Muḥammad Arslān	1858-1861

Governors of the Sanjak of Mt Lebanon:

Dāvūd Pāšā	1861-1868
Frankū Pāšā	1868-1873
Rustam Pāšā	1873-1883
Vāṣā Pāšā	1883-1892
Naccūm Pāšā	1892-1902
Mużaffar Pāšā	1902-1907
Yūsuf Frankū Pāšā	1907-1912

Ōhānnés Qūyūmjiyān Pāšā	1912-1915
Calī Munīf Bég	1915-1916
Ismācīl Ḥaqqī Bég	1916-1918
Mumtāz Bég	1918

Governors of the Šūf:

Macn	...-1175
Yūnus b. Macn	1175-1193
Yūsuf b. Yūnus b. Macn	1193-1240
Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Yūsuf b. Macn	1240-1253
Calī b. Sayfuddīn Cabdullāh b. Macn	1253-...
Bašīr b. Calī b. Macn	...-...
Muḥammad b. Bašīr b. Macn	...-...
Micźād b. Cizzuddīn Faźā'il b. Micźād	...-...
Sacduddīn b. Muḥammad b. Macn	...-...
Cuṯmān b. Sacdudīn b. Macn	...-...
Aḥmad b. Cuṯmān b. Macn	...-...
Mulḥim b. Aḥmad b. Macn	...-1442
Yūnus/Yūsuf b. Mulḥim b. Macn	1442-...
Faxruddīn Cuṯmān b. Mulḥim b. Macn	...-1506
Yūnus b. Macn	1506-1511
Qurqmās b. Yūnus b. Macn	(in 1523)
Faxruddīn b. Macn	...-1544
Qurqmās b. Faxruddīn b. Macn	1544-1585
Calī Bég	1585-...
Faxruddīn Bég b. Qurqmās b. Macn	...-1613
Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1613-1614
Nāṣiruddīn al-Tanūxī	1614
Yūnus b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1614-1619
Faxruddīn Bég b. Qurqmās b. Macn	1619-1634
Calī b. Calamuddīn	1634-1636
Mulḥim b. Yūnus b. Macn	1636-1637
Calī b. Calamuddīn	1637-...
Mulḥim b. Yūnus b. Macn	...-1657
Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulḥim b. Macn	1657-1660
Sirḥān b. Cimād	1660-...
Qurqmās and Aḥmad sons of Mulḥim b. Macn	...-1663
Abū-Calwān with Muḥammad b. Calamuddīn	1663-...
Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn	1667-1693
Mūsà b. Calamuddīn	1693-1694
Aḥmad b. Mulḥim b. Macn	1694-1697
Qablān al-Qāźī	...-1712
Calī Junblāṭ	1712-1778
Qāsim Junblāṭ	1778-1791

Bašīr Junblāṭ	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āġā	1821
Bašīr Junblāṭ	1821-1825
Ḥammūd Bū-Nakad with Nāṣīf Bū-Nakad	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Bég Junblāṭ	1840-1842
Sacīd Bég Junblāṭ	1842-1861

Governors of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb:

Qablān al-Qāżī	...-1712
Calī Junblāṭ	1712-1778
Qāsim Junblāṭ	1778-1791
Bašīr Junblāṭ	1791-1821
Yūsuf Āġā	1821
Bašīr Junblāṭ	1821-1825
Ḥusayn Ḥamādah	1825-...
...	...-1840
Nucmān Bég Junblāṭ	1840-1842
Sacīd Bég Junblāṭ	1842-1861

Abbreviations:

CSCO	*Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*
RCEA	*Répertoire Chronologique d'Epigraphie Arabe*
RHC	*Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*

A.	Aramaic
Ar.	Arabic
b.	Ar. *ibnu* = 'son of'
dim.	diminutive
fem.	feminine
Gr.	Greek
Heb.	Hebrew
Phoe.	Phoenician
L.D.	local dialect
Lt.	Latin
pl.	plural
sg.	singular
Tr.	Turkish

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Transliteration of Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic and Turkish:

		Arabic/Turkish	Aramaic/Hebrew	IPA[151]
Consonants	'	ء أ إ ؤ ئ ئـ	א	[ʔ]
	b	ب	בּ	[b]
	t	ت	ת	[t]
	ṯ	ث		[θ]
	g	گ	ג	[g]
	j	ج		[ɟ], [dʒ]
	ħ	ح	ח	[ħ]
	x	خ		[x]
	d	د	ד	[d]
	ḏ	ذ		[ð]
	r	ر	ר	[r]
	z	ز	ז	[z]
	s	س	ס	[s]
	Ś		שׂ	[ɬ] > [s]
	š	ش	שׁ	[ʃ]
	ṣ	ص	ץ צ	[sˠ]
	ź	ض		[ʓˠ]/[ɬˠ]
	ṭ	ط	ט	[tˠ]
	ż	ظ		[ðˠ]
	c	ع	ע	[ʕ]
	ğ	غ		[ɣ]
	p	پ	ף פ	[p]
	f	ف		[f]
	q	ق	ק	[q]
	k	ك	ך כ	[k]
	l	ل	ל	[l]
	m	م	ם מ	[m]
	n	ن	ן נ	[n]
	h	ه	ה	[h]
	w	و	ו	[w]
	v	و (Turkish)		[v]
	y	ى	י	[j]

	ž	ز		[ʒ]
	č	ج		[tʃ]
Vowels	é	ـِ (Turkish)	Heb. *segōl* A. *rbāṣā*	[e] [ɛ]
	ē		*Ṣērē*	[eː] [ɛː]
	á	ـَ (Turkish)		[ɑ]
	à	ـى		[æ] [ɑ]
	ā	ـا آ	Heb. *qāméṣ, qāméṣ ḥāṭūf* A. *zqāpā*	[æː] [ɑː]
	a	ـَ	Heb. *pataḥ* A. *ptāḥā*	[æ] [ɑ]
	ū	ـُ أُو	Heb. *šūréq* A. *cṣāṣā*	[uː]
	u	ـُ	Heb. *qibbūṣ* A. *cṣāṣā*	[u]
	ī	إِيـ ـِيـ ـِى	Heb. *ḥīréq* A. *ḥbāṣā*	[iː]
	i	ـِ	Heb. *ḥīréq* A. *ḥbāṣā*	[i]
	e		*šewā*	[ə]
	ō		*ḥōlém*	[oː]
Dipohthongs	aw	ـَوْ		[æw] [ɑw]
	ay	ـَيْ		[æj] [ɑj]

Note on the 2 types of transliteration of Arabic used in this article:

1. Complete transliteration:

This type is based on the correct pronunciation of the word combined with its orthography. The main characteristics of this type are the following:

(1) All declensions are shown.
(2) Feminine ending ـَة is written –*atu*.
(3) Final ـى is transliterated as *à*. Although pronounced like the short vowel *a*, the form *à* is used to distinguish it from a final *a* ـَ .
(4) Initial *a* of the article *al* is retained although in speech it is not pronounced if preceded by a vowel.

E.g.: بَيْتُ المال is written *baytu al-māli* instead of *baytu l-māli* although pronounced *baytulmāli*.

(5) Final ـِيُّ is written *–iyyu*.

(6) Final ـِيُّ is written *–iyu*.

This type is mainly used in linguistic discussions.

2. Abbreviated transliteration:

The main characteristics of this type are:

(1) Declensions are dropped.

(2) The feminine ending ـة is transcribed as *–ah* even if followed by a genitive noun.

    E.g.: خربة روحا is transcribed as Xaribah Rawḥā not Xaribatu Rawḥā.

(3) Final ـى is retained as *à*.

(4) Final ـِيُّ is written *–ī*.

(5) Final ـِيُّ is written *–ī*.

This type is used in the transliteration of names and titles of books.

Note on the transliteration of toponyms written in Arabic:

Like other names, toponyms are written following the abbreviated type of transliteration. Local dialectic pronunciation is not used in the transliteration.

E.g.: زحلة is written Zaḥlah (full transcription: Zaḥlatu) not Zaḥlé or Zaḥli.

Maps:

Note: Maps 1-13 and 15 are based on the 1:200000 topographical map of Lebanon, Direction of Geographic Affairs, Lebanese Army.

Map 1:

1	Bacāṣīr
2	Bakīfā
3	Bakaštīn
4	Banamrah
5	Baqcūn
6	Baqsah, al-
7	Barğūṯiyyah, al-
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
10	Bāšiqiyyah, al-
11	Baṭṭāl, al-
12	Bayqūn
13	Bazaynā
14	Burjayn, al-
15	Cabrā
16	Calmān
17	Cānisiyyah
18	Cānūt
19	Caqlīn
20	Cayn al-Asad
21	Cayn Farayšūn
22	Cayn al-Ḥawr
23	Dalhamiyyah, al-
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārayyā
26	Dayr al-Muxalliṣ
27	Dibbiyyah, al-
28	Duwayr, al-
29	Fuxaytah, al-
30	Ḥajjājiyyah, al-
31	Halyūnah, al-
32	Ḥārah Bacāṣīr
33	Ḥaṣrūt
34	Iskandarūnah
35	Jadrā
36	Jalīliyyah, al-
37	Jamīliyyah, al-
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
40	Kafr Fāqūd
41	Kitirmāyah
42	Lāhibiyyah, al-
43	Macniyyah, al-
44	Majdalūnā
45	Maqṣabah
46	Marāḥ al-Ṭīṭ

47	Marj Barjā
48	Marjiyyāt
49	Mazbūd
50	Mazmūrā
51	Mazracah al-Żahr
52	Muğayriyyah, al-
53	Muḥtaqirah, al-
54	Mušaycā, al-
55	Muṭillah, al-
56	Nabī Yūnas, al-
57	Qalamūn, Ḥiṣn al-
58	Qalcah Abul-Ḥusn
59	Qalcah Buṭnā
60	Qaṣr, al-
61	Qaṣṣūbah
62	Qatlah Cīsà
63	Quraycah, al-
64	Rizzāniyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
66	Sarcūniyyah, al-
67	Šaḥīm
68	Šamacrīn
69	Šammīs, al-
70	Siblīn
71	Siyār, al-
72	Tīrūn
73	Turaylā
74	Wādī al-Zaynah
75	Wādī Abū-Yūsuf
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
77	Xandaq, al-
78	Xaribah Bisrī
79	Xaribah Dabaš
80	Zacrūr, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-
82	Żahr al-Mağārah
83	Zaytūniyyah, al-

Map 2
Administrative divisions in the Abbasid period
1: *Kūratu* of Anṭarṭūs, *Jundu* of Homs
2: *Kūratu* of Carqah, *Jundu* of Damascus
3: *Kūratu* of Ṭarābulus, *Jundu* of Damascus
4: *Kūratu* of Batrūn, *Jundu* of Damascus
5: *Kūratu* of Jubayl, *Jundu* of Damascus

6: *Kūratu* of Bayrūt, *Jundu* of Damascus
7: *Kūratu* of Şaydā, *Jundu* of Damascus
8: *Kūratu* of Şūr, *Jundu* of Jordan
9: *Kūratu* of Cakkā, *Jundu* of Jordan
10: *Kūratu* of Ţabariyyah, *Jundu* of Jordan
11: *Kūratu* of al-Ḥūlah, *Jundu* of Damascus
12: *Kūratu* of al-Jawlān, *Jundu* of Damascus
13: *Kūratu* of al-Baṭaniyyah, *Jundu* of Damascus
14: *Kūratu* of al-Ğūṭah, *Jundu* of Damascus
15: *Kūratu* of al-Zabadānī, *Jundu* of Damascus
16: *Kūratu* of Sanīr, *Jundu* of Damascus
17: *Kūratu* of Baclabakk, *Jundu* of Damascus
18: *Kūratu* or *Iqlīmu* of Homs, *Jundu* of Homs

Map 3
Administrative divisions in the Seljuk, Atabegid and Frankish periods

1: Seigneurie of Crac (Ḥişn al-Akrād), County of Tripoli
2: Seigneurie of Archas (Carqah), County of Tripoli
3: Seigneurie of Gibelaccar (Jabal Cakkār), County of Tripoli
4: Jabal al-Żinniyyīn, Kingdom of Baalbak (?)
5: Tripoli, County of Tripoli
6: La Core de Triple (Kūrah Ţarābulus), County of Tripoli
7: Seigneurie of Buserra (Jubbah Bašarrī), County of Tripoli
8: Seigneurie of Boutron (Batrūn), County of Tripoli
9: Seigneurie of Gibelet (Jubayl) or Bible, County of Tripoli
10: Seigneurie of Moinetre (al-Munayṭirah), County of Tripoli
11: Kisrawān, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
12: Barut, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
13: al-Matn, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
14: al-Ğarb, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
15: al-Jurd, Seigneurie of Barut, Kingdom of Jerusalem
16: Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
17: Schuf Henihati (al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī), Seigneurie of Schouf, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
18: Clym el-Kärroub (Iqlīm al-Xarrūb), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
19: Seigneurie of Gezin (Jizzīn) or Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (Šūf al-Mayādinah), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
20: Seete, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
21: Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
22: Clym Essomar (Iqlīm al-Šūmar), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
23: Seigneurie of Beaufort (al-Šaqīf), Seigneurie of Seete, Kingdom of Jerusalem
24: Seigneurie of Sur, Kingdom of Jerusalem
25: Seigneurie of Chateauneuf (Hūnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
26: Seigneurie of Escandelion (Iskandarūnah), Kingdom of Jerusalem
27: Seigneurie of Toron (Tibnīn), Kingdom of Jerusalem
28: al-Ḥūlah, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
29: Mergium (Marj Cuyūn), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
30: al-Carqūb (?), Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
31: Wādī al-Taym, Seigneurie of Belinas (Frankish) or Kingdom of Bānyās (Islamic)
32: Kingdom of Baalbak
33: al-Munāṣafāt (Frankish and Islamic condominium), Country of Tripoli
34: Kingdom of Homs
35: Jubbah Cassāl or Sanīr, Kingdom of Damascus
36: al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus
37: al-Ğūṭah, Kingdom of Damascus
38: al-Iqlīm, Kingdom of Damascus
39: al-Šacrā', Kingdom of Bostra
40: al-Jaydūr or Nawà, Kingdom of Bostra
41: al-Şanamayn, Kingdom of Bostra

Map 4
Administrative divisions in the Mamluk period

1: *Niyābatu* of Ḥişn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
2: al-Munāṣafāt, *Niyābatu* of Ḥişn al-Akrād, Kingdom of Tripoli
3: Carqah, *Niyābatu* of Ḥişn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
4: *Niyābatu* of Ḥişn Cakkār, Kingdom of Tripoli
5: Tripoli, Kingdom of Tripoli
6: *Wilāyatu* of al-Żinniyyīn, Kingdom of Tripoli
7: *Wilāyatu* of Bašarrī, Kingdom of Tripoli
8: *Wilāyatu* of Anfah, Kingdom of Tripoli
9: *Wilāyatu* of al-Batrūn, Kingdom of Tripoli
10: *Wilāyatu* of Jubayl, Kingdom of Tripoli

11: *Wilāyatu* of Jubbah al-Munayṭirah, Kingdom of Tripoli

12: Kisrawān, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

13: Beirut, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

14: al-Matn, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

15: al-Ġarb, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

16: al-Jurd, *Wilāyatu* of Beirut, Kingdom of Damascus

17: al-Šūf al-Šuwayzānī, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

18: al-Šūf al-Ḥīṭī, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

19: Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

20: Jizzīn, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

21: Sidon, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

22: Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

23: Iqlīm al-Šūmar, *Wilāyatu* of Sidon, Kingdom of Damascus

24: al-Šaqīf, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Naḥārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

25: Marj Cuyūn, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Naḥārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

26: Hūnīn or al-Naḥārīr, *Wilāyatu* of al-Šaqīf, al-Naḥārīr and Marj Cuyūn, Kingdom of Safad

27: *Wilāyatu* of Tyre, Kingdom of Safad

28: *Wilāyatu* of Tibnīn, Kingdom of Safad

29: al-Ḥūlah, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

30: al-Carqūb, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

31: Wādī al-Taym, *Wilāyatu* of Bānyās, Kingdom of Damascus

32: *Wilāyatu* of al-Biqāc al-Cazīzī, Kingdom of Damascus

33: *Wilāyatu* of al-Biqāc al-Baclabakkī, Kingdom of Damascus

34: *Niyābatu* of Homs, Kingdom of Damascus

35: Jubbah Cassāl, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

36: Wādī Baradà, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

37: al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

38: Iqlīm al-Ballān, al-Zabadānī, Kingdom of Damascus

39: al-Ġūṭah, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

40: Iqlīm al-Dārānī, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

41: Wādī al-Cajam, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

42: Iqlīm al-Zabīb, *Barru* of Damascus, Kingdom of Damascus

43: *Wilāyatu* of al-Šacrā', Kingdom of Damascus

44: *Wilāyatu* of Nawà, Kingdom of Damascus

45: *Wilāyatu* of al-Ṣanamayn, Kingdom of Damascus

Map 5
Administrative divisions in 16ᵗʰ century

1: Nahiye of Arca, Sanjak of Tripoli

2a: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli

2b: *Yaylāqāt* of Marjḥīn and Rašbacāl, Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli

3: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Sanjak of Tripoli

4: Nahiye of al-Żinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli

5: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Sanjak of Tripoli

6: Nahiye of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli

7: Nahiye of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli

8: Nahiye of Anfah, Sanjak of Tripoli

9: Nahiye of Bašarrī, Sanjak of Tripoli

10: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of Tripoli

11: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of Tripoli

12: Cāqūrā, in the nahiye of Baalbak

13: Nahiye of Futūḥ Banī Raḥḥāl, Sanjak of Tripoli

14: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Sanjak of Tripoli

15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

17: Nahiye of Beirut, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

18: Nahiye of al-Ġarb, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

19: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Caza of Beirut, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

20: Nahiye of Šūf al-Ḥīṭī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

21: Nahiye of Šūf al-Šuwayzānī, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

22: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

23: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

24: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

25: Nahiye of Sidon, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Caza of Sidon, Sanjak of Beirut and Sidon

27: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Sanjak of Safad

28: Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad

29: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Nahiye of Tibnīn Banī Bišārah, Sanjak of Safad

30: Nahiye of al-Ḥūlah, Sanjak of Damascus

31: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of Damascus

32: Nahiye of Wādī al-Taym, Sanjak of Damascus

33: Nahiye of Šūf al-Bayyāẓ, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus

34: Nahiye of Šūf al-Ḥarrādīn, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus

35: Nahiye of Qurnah, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus

36: Nahiye of Ḥammārā, Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Sanjak of Damascus

37: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus

38: Nahiye of Wādī Baradà, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus

39: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Sanjak of Damascus

40: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Sanjak of Damascus

41: Nahiye of Baalbak, Sanjak of Damascus

42: Nahiye of Homs, Sanjak of Homs

43: Nahiye of Ḥuṣn al-Akrād, Sanjak of Tripoli

44: Nahiye of al-Ġūṭah, Sanjak of Damascus

45: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Dārānī, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus

46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Zabīb, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus

47: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Sanjak of Damascus

48: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus

49: Nahiye of al-Jaydūr, Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Sanjak of Damascus

50: Nahiye of Banū Kilāb, Nahiye of Hauran, Sanjak of Damascus

Map 6
Administrative divisions in 1832

1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli

2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

3: Nahiye of al-Źinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli

4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli

5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli

6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Tripoli

8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

11: Nahiye of Batrun, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

13: Nahiye of al-Futūḥ, Nahiye of Jubayl, Vilayet of Tripoli

14: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

15: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

16: Nahiye of al-Matn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

17: Nahiye of Sāḥil Bayrūt, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

18: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon

19: Nahiye of Upper Ġarb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

20: Nahiye of Lower Ġarb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

21: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

22: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

23: Nahiye of al-Šaḥḥār, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

24: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

25: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

26: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

27: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

29: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayḥān, Nahiye of Jabal al-Šūf and Kisrawān, Vilayet of Sidon

30: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon

31: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Vilayet of Sidon

32: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Vilayet of Sidon

33: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Vilayet of Sidon

34: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Vilayet of Sidon

35: Nahiye of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon

36: Nahiye of Ḥāṣbayyā (Lower Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām

37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā (Upper Wādī al-Taym), Vilayet of Šām

38: Nahiye of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām

39: Nahiye of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām
40: Nahiye of al-Zabadānī, Vilayet of Šām
41: Nahiye of Jubbah Cassāl, Vilayet of Šām
42: Nahiye of Wādī Baradà, Vilayet of Šām
43: Nahiye of al-Ġūṭah, Vilayet of Šām
44: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Ballān, Vilayet of Šām
45: Nahiye of Wādī al-Cajam, Vilayet of Šām
46: Nahiye of al-Ḥūlah, Vilayet of Šām
47: Nahiye of al-Qunayṭirah, Vilayet of Šām
48: Nahiye of Hauran, Vilayet of Šām

Map 7
Administrative divisions in 1842-1860
1: Nahiye of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
2: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
3: Nahiye of al-Żinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
4: Nahiye of al-Minyah, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
5: Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli, Vilayet of Sidon
6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
7: Nahiye of Lower Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
8: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
9: Nahiye of Upper Kūrah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
10: Nahiye of Jubbah Bašarrī, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
11: Nahiye of Batrun, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
12: Nahiye of Jubayl, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
13: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
14: Nahiye of al-Futūḥ, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
15: Nahiye of Kisrawān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
16: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
17: Nahiye of al-Matn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
18: Nahiye of Sāḥil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Christians, Vilayet of Sidon
19: Nahiye of Sāḥil Bayrūt, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
20: Beirut, Vilayet of Sidon
21: Nahiye of Upper Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
22: Nahiye of Lower Ġarb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
23: Nahiye of al-Jurd, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
24: Nahiye of al-Carqūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
25: Nahiye of al-Šaḥḥār, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
26: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
27: Nahiye of al-Šūf, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
28: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
29: Nahiye of Jizzīn, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
30: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
31: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayḥān, Sanjak of the Mountain of the Druzes, Vilayet of Sidon
32: Sidon, Vilayet of Sidon
33: Nahiye of Jibāc, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
34: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
35: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
36: Nahiye of Marj Cuyūn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
37: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
38: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
39: Nahiye of Macrakah, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
40: Nahiye of Qānā, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
41: Nahiye of Tyre, Sanjak of Bilād Bišārah, Vilayet of Sidon
42: Caza of Ḥāṣbayyā, Vilayet of Šām
43: Caza of Rāšayyā, Vilayet of Šām
44: Sanjak of Biqāc al-Cazīz, Vilayet of Šām
45: Sanjak of Baalbak, Vilayet of Šām

Map 8
Administrative divisions in 1861-1918
1: Nahiye of al-Durayb, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
2: Nahiye of al-Jūmah, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
3: Nahiye of al-Qayṭac, Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli
4: Caza of Tripoli, Sanjak of Tripoli
5: Caza of al-Żinniyyah, Sanjak of Tripoli
6: Nahiye of al-Zāwiyah, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

7: Nahiye of Ihdin, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

8: Bašarrī, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

9: Nahiye of al-Hirmil, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

10: Nahiye of Ḥaṣrūn, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

11: Nahiye of Qanāt, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

12: Nahiye of Tannūrīn (Upper Batrun), Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

13: Nahiye of Middle Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

14: Nahiye of Lower Batrun, Caza of Batrun, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

15: Nahiye of Northern Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

16: Nahiye of Middle Kūrah, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

17: Nahiye of al-Quwayṭic, Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

18: Caza of al-Kūrah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

19: Nahiye of Lower Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

20: Nahiye of Upper Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

21: Nahiye of Jurd Jubayl, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

22: Nahiye of al-Munayṭirah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

23: Nahiye of al-Futūḥ, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

24: Nahiye of Jurd Kisrawān, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

25: Nahiye of Ğusṭā, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

26: Nahiye of Jūniyah, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

27: Nahiye of al-Zūq, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

28: Nahiye of Šimisṭār, Caza of Kisrawān, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

29: Caza of Zaḥlah, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

30: Nahiye of al-Qāṭic, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

31: Baskintā, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

32: Nahiye of al-Šuwayr, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

33: Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

34: Nahiye of Upper Matn, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

35: Nahiye of al-Sāḥil, Caza of Matn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

36: Beirut

37: Nahiye of Farther Ğarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

38: Nahiye of Northern Ğarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

39: Nahiye of Southern Ğarb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

40: Nahiye of Northern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

41: Nahiye of Northern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

42: Nahiye of Southern Jurd, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

43: Nahiye of Upper Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

44: Nahiye of Southern Carqūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

45: Nahiye of al-Šūfān, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

46: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

47: Nahiye of al-Manāṣif, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

48: Nahiye of al-Šaḥḥār, Caza of al-Šūf, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

49: Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

50: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

51: Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

52: Nahiye of Jabal al-Rayḥān, Caza of Jizzīn, Sanjak of Mt Lebanon

53: Sidon

54: Nahiye of Jibāc, Caza of Sidon

55: Nahiye of Iqlīm al-Šūmar, Caza of Sidon

56: Nahiye of al-Šaqīf, Caza of Sidon

57: Nahiye of Marjcuyūn, Caza of Sidon

58: Nahiye of Tibnīn, Caza of Tyre

59: Nahiye of Hūnīn, Caza of Tyre

60: Nahiye of Macrakah, Caza of Tyre

61: Nahiye of Qānā, Caza of Tyre

62: Tyre

63: Caza of Ḥāṣbayyā

64: Caza of Rāšayyā

65: Nahiye of Eastern Biqāc

66: Nahiye of Western Biqāc

67: Caza of Baalbak

68: Nahiye of al-Šacrā', Caza of Cakkār, Sanjak of Tirpoli

Map 9
Administrative divisions in 1925

1: Nahiye of Qubayyāt, District of Tripoli

2: Nahiye of Ḥalbā, District of Tripoli

3: Nahiye of Sīr, District of Tripoli

4: Nahiye of Zağartā, District of Tripoli

5: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tripoli
6: Nahiye of Amyūn, District of Batrun
7: Nahiye of Bašarrī, District of Batrun
8: Nahiye of Dūma, District of Batrun
9: Directly belonging to Batrun
10: Nahiye of Jubayl, District of Kisrawān
11: Nahiye of Qarṭabā, District of Kisrawān
12: Nahiye of Kufūr, District of Kisrawān
13: Nahiye of Rayfūn, District of Kisrawān
14: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Kisrawān
15: Nahiye of Bikfayyā, District of Matn
16: Nahiye of Šuwayr, District of Matn
17: Nahiye of Baskintā, District of Matn
18: Nahiye of Ḥammānā, District of Matn
19: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Matn
20: District of Beirut
21: Nahiye of Šuwayfāt, District of Šūf
22: Nahiye of Cālayh, District of Šūf
23: Nahiye of Rišmayyā, District of Šūf
24: Nahiye of Cayn Zaḥaltā, District of Šūf
25: Nahiye of Muxtārah, District of Šūf
26: Nahiye of Šaḥīm, District of Šūf
27: Autonomous Nahiye of Dayr al-Qamar
28: Nahiye of Jizzīn, District of Sidon
29: Nahiye of Nabaṭiyyah, District of Sidon
30: Nahiye of Cadlūn, District of Sidon
31: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Sidon
32: Nahiye of Tibnīn, District of Tyre
33: Nahiye of Calmā, District of Tyre
34: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Tyre
35: Nahiye of Ḥāṣbayyā, District of Marjcuyūn
36: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Marjcuyūn
37: Nahiye of Rāšayyā, District of Zaḥlah
38: Nahiye of Ṣiğbīn, District of Zaḥlah
39: Nahiye of Qabb Ilyās, District of Zaḥlah
40: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Zaḥlah
41: Nahiye of Ṭalyā, District of Baalbak
42: Nahiye of Dayr al-Aḥmar, District of Baalbak
43: Nahiye of Hirml, District of Baalbak
44: Nahiye of Rās Baclabakk, District of Baalbak
45: Directly belonging to the center of the District of Baalbak

Map 10
Administrative divisions in 1930
1: Caza of Cakkār, District of Northern Lebanon

2: Caza of Tripoli, District of Northern Lebanon
3: Caza of Zağartā, District of Northern Lebanon
4: Caza of Kūrah, District of Northern Lebanon
5: Caza of Batrun, District of Northern Lebanon
6: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon
7: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon
8: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon
9: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon
10: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon
11: District of Beirut
12: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Southern Lebanon
13: Caza of Sidon, District of Southern Lebanon
14: Caza of Tyre, District of Southern Lebanon
15: Caza of Marjcuyūn, District of Southern Lebanon
16: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc
17: Caza of Zaḥlah, District of Biqāc
18: Caza of Baalbak, District of Biqāc
19: Caza of Hirmil, District of Biqāc

Map 11
Administrative divisions in 2006
1: District of Cakkār
2: Caza of Żinniyyah and Minyah, District of the North
3: Caza of Zağartā, District of the North
4: Caza of Kūrah, District of the North
5: Caza of Bašarrī, District of the North
6: Caza of Batrun, District of the North
7: Caza of Jubayl, District of Mt Lebanon
8: Caza of Kisrawān, District of Mt Lebanon
9: Caza of Matn, District of Mt Lebanon
10: Caza of Bacabdā, District of Mt Lebanon
11: Caza of Cālayh, District of Mt Lebanon
12: Caza of Šūf, District of Mt Lebanon
13: Beirut
14: Caza of Jizzīn, District of Nabaṭiyyah
15: Caza of Nabaṭiyyah, District of Nabaṭiyyah
16: Caza of Marjcuyūn, District of Nabaṭiyyah
17: Caza of Ḥāṣbayyā, District of Nabaṭiyyah
18: Caza of Sidon, District of the South
19: Caza of Tyre, District of the South
20: Caza of Bint Jubayl, District of the South
21: Caza of Rāšayyā, District of Biqāc
22: Caza of Western Biqāc, District of Biqāc
23: Caza of Zaḥlah, District of Biqāc
24: Caza of Baalbak, District of Baalbak-Hirmil
25: Caza of Hirmil, District of Baalbak-Hirmil

Map 12
Ethnic distribution in the 16th century
S: Sunni majority
Sh: Shiite majority
D: Druze majority

C: Christian majority

C + S + Sh: Christian majority with the presence
of Sunnis and Shiites

Map 13
Iqlīm al-Xarrūb in the 16th century

1	Bacāṣīr
8	Barjah
9	Basābā
12	Bayqūn
14	Burjayn, al-
18	Cānūt
24	Dalhūn
25	Dārayyā
33	Ḥaṣrūt
38	Jiyyah, al-
39	Jūn
41	Kitirmāyah

43	Macniyyah, al-
49	Mazbūd
52	Muğayriyyah, al-
65	Rumaylah, al-
67	Šaḥīm
70	Siblīn
76	Wardāniyyah, al-
81	Zacrūriyyah, al-

Map 14
Extent of the Mardaite rebellion

Map 15
**Settlements mentioned in the Frankish period
and the limits of Cānūt and Dārayyā**

[1] al-Ḥajjār, *Tārīx Iqlīm al-Xarrūb*, p. 15.

[2] The dialect of Iqlīm al-Xarrūb and that of Šaḥīm particularly is described by Henry Fleisch, *"Le Parler Arabe de Šḥīm (Liban)"*, in Fleisch, *Etudes d'Arabe Dialectal*.

[3] al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, pp. 120-130. al-Wāqidī, *Futūḥ al-Šām*, vol. 1, pp. 68-69, 92. al-Ṭabarī, *Tārīx al-Ṭabarī*, vol. 3, pp. 434-442. Ibn al-Aṯīr, *al-Kāmil*, vol. 2, pp. 427-429, 491. Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 336-339. al-Azdī, *Kitāb Futūḥ al-Šām*, pp. 238-239. Xalīfah b. Xayyāṭ, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, pp. 113, 117.

[4] Known as Jabal al-Lukkām and al-Jabal al-Aswad in Arabic, Ṭūrā Ukkāmā in Syriac, and Μαῦρον Ὄρος in Greek.

[5] Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 355-356. al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 160. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 352. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 224. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 455.

[6] Theophanes, *Chrongraphia*, vol. 1, pp. 364-366.

[7] *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudā*, p. 94.

[8] The name John Maron *Yūḥannān Mārūn* means 'John of the Monastery of St Maron'.

[9] *Chronica Minora II*, p. 175. Fahd, *Kitāb al-Hudà*, p. 94. Chartouni, *Le Traité des «Dix Chapitres»*, pp. 26-27, 29.

[10] Dibs, *al-Jāmic al-Mufaṣṣal*, pp 39-49

[11] *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51.

[12] al-Mascūdī, *Kitâb at-Tanbîh wa'l-Ischrâf*, p. 153.

[13] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

[14] Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 361. al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 160. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. al-Yacqūbī, *Tārīx*, vol. 2, p. 269.

[15] Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, pp. 363-364. Agapius of Hierapolis, *Historia Universalis*, p. 355. *Anonymi Auctoris Chronicon ad Annum Christi 1234 Pertinens*, p. 227. Michael the Syrian, *Chronique*, vol. 2, p. 469. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 20, pp. 145-146. al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, pp. 160-161. al-Ṭabarī, *Tārīx al-Ṭabarī*, vol. 6, p. 150.

[16] Ibn Casākir gives the date as 142 H. (759/760) and 143 H. (760/761). Theophanes gives the date as 6252 AM (759/760).

[17] Theophanes, *Chronographia*, vol. 1, p. 431. al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 18, pp. 265-267. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

[18] al-Awzācī was one of the Muslim notables of this period. He lived in Beirut and died in 773.

[19] al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 162. Ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-Amwāl*, pp. 182-183.

[20] Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 32, p. 299.

[21] Ancestor of the Druze Arslān family.

[22] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 13-14, 44. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

[23] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 44-45. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 495.

[24] That two independent sources indicate the same date means that this date should be correct.

[25] al-Balāḏurī, *Futūḥ al-Buldān*, p. 164.

[26] Southern Mt Lebanon was known as Jabal Cāmilah. Now it is known as Jabal Cāmil, the abbreviation of Jabal Cāmilah. The Shiites of southern Mt Lebanon descend mainly from the tribe of Cāmilah.

[27] The Alaouite Mountains were known as Jabal Tanūx and Jabal Bahrā'. The modern Alaouites descend mainly from these two tribes.

[28] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56.

[29] 'River of death'. The river acquired this name after the battle.

[30] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 496.

[31] *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 496.

[32] *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 497.

[33] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 55-56. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 498.

[34] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 63-64, 73. al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 499.

[35] al-Anṭākī, *Tārīx*, p. 143. Ibn Taḡrī Bardī, *al-Nujūm al-Zāhirah*, vol. 4, p. 33.

[36] Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 98-99.

[37] *Ibid.*, p. 99.

[38] Ibn al-Qalānisī, *Ḏayl Tārīx Dimašq*, p. 120.

[39] Honigmann , *Le Synekdèmos*, pp. 66.

[40] Ibn Casākir, *Tārīx Dimašq*, vol. 49, p. 302; vol. 53, p. 344; vol. 59, p. 13 etc.

[41] Ibn Xurdāḏbah, *al-Masālik wa al-Mamālik*, p. 75.

[42] *RCEA*, vol. 9, p. 188.

[43] *al-Sijill al-Arslānī*, pp. 51.

[44] *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 47.

[45] Ibn Ḥawqal, *Opus Geographicum*, p. 167.

[46] William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 11.14. Ibn al-Qalānisī, p. 171.

[47] Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 18.

[48] William of Tyre, *Historia Rerum*, 13.25.

[49] Ṣāliḥ b. Yaḥyà, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 43.

[50] Ibn Šaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Ṣalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 159. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 99. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur, RHC, Historiens Occidentaux*, Tome II, 13:47, p. 71.

[51] Ibn Šaddād, *Sīrah al-Sulṭān Ṣalāḥuddīn al-Ayyūbī*, p. 210. *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:9, p. 187-188.

[52] *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 26:17, p. 199.

[53] Abū-Šāmah, *al-Ḏayl calà al-Rawźatayn*, p. 103. The district of Jizzīn was known as Šūf al-Mayādinah = 'the highlands of the *Mayādinah*'. The people of this district were Shiites and were called in Arabic *al-Mayādinah* الميادنة.

[54] *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 32:25, p. 365.

[55] *Ibid.*, 33:8, p. 374.

[56] *Ibid.*, 33:48, p. 418. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, pp. 100, 159.

[57] Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

[58] *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:2, p. 440-441. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aclāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 100.

[59] Ṣāliḥ b. Yaḥyà, *Tārīx Bayrūt*, p. 56. Xaźir is the son of Muḥammad son of Ḥajjī son of Karāmah who possessed Barjah and Bacāṣīr as fiefs as stated before.

[60] Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 329.

[61] *Idib.*, p. 329.

[62] *Idib.*, p. 329.

[63] *Idib.*, pp. 329-330.

[64] *Idib.*, p. 330.

[65] Now al-Marwāniyyah.

[66] Iqlīm al-Šūmar.

[67] Now Cānūt. *f* in *Hanouf* is a corruption of *t*.

[68] Now Dārayyā.

[69] Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 330.

[70] Now Ziftā.

[71] Now Tiffāḥtā.

[72] Now Mazracah al-Dāwūdiyyah.

[73] The name of this village survives now in the name of the spring of Cayn al-Musayjah.

[74] Now al-Jalīliyyah.

[75] Now al-Zacrūriyyah.

[76] Now Bakīfā. *s* in *Bequifs* is a corruption of *a* or *e*.

[77] Now the valley of Nahr al-Ḥammām.

[78] Now Šaḥīm.

[79] Now al-Burjayn.

[80] Now surviving in the name of Qalcah Buṭnā. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Aṯariyyah*, p. 202-203).

[81] Now surviving in the name of Cayn Farayšūn (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Aṯariyyah*, p. 203-204).

[82] Unknown.

[83] Now surviving in the name of Xaribah Dabaš. This location contains ancient ruins (cf. Yūnas, *al-Macālim al-Aṯariyyah*, p. 204-205).

[84] Unknown. *el-Hämmem* suggests that it is close to Nahr al-Ḥammām.

[85] Now Mazraʿah Turaylā (cf. Yūnas, *al-Maʿālim al-Aṯariyyah*, p. 198).

[86] Now surviving in the name of ʿAyn al-Safarjaliyyah. *s* in *el-Sefargelis* is a corruption of *e* or *a*.

[87] Now Kafr Fāqūd. *h* in *Cafarfacouh* is a corruption of *d*.

[88] Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 332.

[89] *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 444. Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aʿlāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

[90] *L'Estoire de Eracles Empereur*, 34:3, p. 445. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, II, p. 84.

[91] *Idib.*, p. 340.

[92] Frankish: clym el-Kärroub.

[93] Frankish: Le Ssouf dou Ssoueizeni (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

[94] Frankish: Le Schuf Henihati (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

[95] Frankish seigneurie of Gezin.

[96] Frankish: Le Ssouff de Medenes et de Beni Eleczem (cf. Röhricht, *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani*, I, p. 340).

[97] Frankish: clym Essomar.

[98] Frankish seigneurie of Beaufort.

[99] Other manuscripts read: الشربة، الشوية، الشوبة، السرية.

[100] al-Idrīsī, *Opus Geographicum*, fas. 4, p. 370.

[101] *Ibid.*, p. 371.

[102] Ibn Šaddād, *al-Aʿlāq al-Xaṭīrah*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 159.

[103] Ibn Cabdużżāhir, *al-Rawż al-Zāhir*, p. 281. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 107.

[104] Ibn Cabdużżāhir, *al-Rawż al-Zāhir*, p. 295-298. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 110.

[105] Ibn Cabdużżāhir, *al-Rawż al-Zāhir*, p. 332. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, pp. 115-116.

[106] Ibn al-Jazarī, *Tārīx*, vol. 1, p. 46. Baybars al-Dawādār, *Zubdah al-Fikrah*, p. 282. al-Nuwayrī, *Nihāyah al-Arab*, vol. 31, p. 195.

[107] al-Qalqašandī, *Ṣubḥ al-Acšà*, vol. 8, p. 222.

[108] al-Qaṭṭār, *Qawācid al-Ādāb*, pp. 40, 46-47. Taqiyyuddīn, *al-Usar fī Jabal al-Šūf*, pp. 31, 40-41.

[109] Ibn Tūlūn, *Mufākahah al-Xillān*, vol. 2, pp. 28-30. Ibn al-Ḥimṣī, *Ḥawādiṯ al-Zamān*, pp. 523-525. Ibn Šibāṭ, *Ṣidq al-Axbār*, vol. 2, pp. 936.

[110] Khalifé, *Nawāḥī Lubnān*, p. 178.

[111] Aldoensis, *Tārīx al-Azminah*, p. 551.

[112] *Ibid.*, p. 553.

[113] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 299. Abu-Husayn, *The View from Istanbul*, pp. 44, 48. al-Šihābī, *Kitāb al-Ġurar al-Hisān*, p. 744.

[114] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 300.

[115] These were composed of the nahiyes of Kisrawān, al-Matn, al-Jurd, al-Ġarb, al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, northern Iqlīm al-Tuffāḥ and Jabal al-Rayḥān. Jabal al-Šūf, also known as Jabal al-Durūz, consists of the nahiyes of al-Ġarb, al-Matn, al-Jurd and al-Šūf. [Map 6]

[116] al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, pp. 3-5.

[117] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 141. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban à l'Epoque des Emirs Chéhab*, vol. 1, p. 15.

[118] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 143. al-Šihābī, *Le Liban*, vol. 1, p. 123.

[119] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 144.

[120] Ismail, *Documents Diplomatiques*, Première Partie, Tome 3, pp. 142, 145, 159, 172.

[121] The government of Bilād Jubayl, formed of the nahiyes of Jubayl, al-Futūḥ, Jubbah al-Munayṭirah, al-Batrūn, Jubbah Bašarrī, al-Kūrah, al-Zāwiyah and al-Hirmil [Map 6], and originally under the government of the Shiite Ḥamādah family, became part of the government of the Šihāb emirs after 1763.

[122] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 1, p. 150.

[123] *Ibid.*, vol. 2, pp. 444-448.

[124] 40 pārá = 1 ġuruš.

[125] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, pp. 470-471.

[126] *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 151.

[127] *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 152.

[128] Formed of Upper Ǧarb, Lower Ǧarb, al-Šaħħār, al-Jurd, al-Carqūb, al-Šūf, al-Manāṣif, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Iqlīm Jizzīn, Iqlīm al-Tuffāħ and Jabal al-Rayħān.

[129] Formed of Sāħil Bayrūt, al-Matn, al-Qāṭic, Kisrawān and al-Futūħ.

[130] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 530. The two districts were usually known in Arabic as *Qā'immaqāmiyyah al-Durūz* قائممقامية الدروز and *Qā'immaqāmiyyah al-Naṣārà* قائممقامية النصارى.

[131] al-Šidyāq, *Chronique des Notables du Mont Liban*, vol. 2, p. 531.

[132] al-Xūrī, *Majmac al-Masarrāt*, p. 53.

[133] *Ħadīqah al-Axbār*, 4th Year, no. 169, 29/11 July 1861; 4th Year, no. 170, 18/6 July 1861.

[134] The caza of al-Šūf was formed of the nahiyes of al-Šūf, Iqlīm al-Xarrūb, Upper Carqūb, Northern Carqūb, Southern Carqūb, al-Manāṣif, Northern Jurd, Southern Jurd, Upper Ǧarb, Northern Ǧarb, Farther Ǧarb, and al-Šaħħār. [Map 8]

[135] *Lubnān: Mabāħiṯ Cilmiyyah wa Ijtimāciyyah*, vol. 1, pp. 54-71.

[136] Now known as Mazracah al-Żahr.

[137] Originally known as al-Muħtakirah.

[138] *La Syrie et le Liban*, p. 24.

[139] Arrêté no. 178, 31 January 1919, *Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions de la Z.O. (24 Octobre 1918—31 Août 1920)*, pp. 2-3.

[140] Arrêté no. 318, 21 August 1920.

[141] Arrêté no. 336, 1 September 1920.

[142] Arrêté no. 3066, 9 April 1925, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise*, no. 1862, 61 Année, pp. 2-9.

[143] Decree-Law no. 5, 3 February 1930, *Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise, Lois et Décrets*, no. 2304, 70 année, pp. 2-8.

[144] Decree-Law no. 18, 12 January 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 2, pp. 96-114.

[145] Decree-Law no. 89, 14 April 1953, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal, General Legislation*, Vol. 16, pp. 1039-1044.

[146] Decree no. 4888, 18 February 1982, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 9, pp. 234-235.

[147] Decree no. 6100, 30 August 2001, *Lebanese Republic, Official Journal*, Vol. 44, pp. 3830-3831.

[148] The information is taken from: Fiǧālī, *Lubnān fī Mawsūcah*, vol. 15, pp. 140-143, 144-145, 148-149, 152-153, 156-158, 175-176, 180, 186-187, 190-191, 192-193, 194-197, 198-200, 213-214, 215, 218-220, 228-230, 231-233; vol. 16, pp. 19-21, 22-24, 33-34, 39-44, 47-48, 49-52, 55-56, 62-63, 64-65, 82-85, 101, 107-108, 109-110, 114, 117-119, 123-124, 125-126, 137-138, 144-145, 146-148, 162-164; and Mufarrij, *Mawsūcah Qurà wa Mudun Lubnān*, vol. 2, pp. 188-193; vol. 3, pp. 7-9, 79-81, 223-224; vol. 4, pp. 27-29; vol. 5, pp. 53-54; vol. 7, pp. 25-26; vol. 8, pp. 198-199, 201-202, 229-235; vol. 9, pp. 75-84, 87-88; vol. 10, pp. 22-25, 190-191; vol. 11, pp. 14-16, 48-69, 116-121; vol. 12, pp. 7-11, 177-179; vol. 13, pp. 66-69, 164-166; vol. 14, pp. 87-94; vol. 15, pp. 122-123; vol. 16, pp. 43-44, 162-163, 255-256; vol. 17, pp. 16-17; vol. 18, pp. 173-174; vol. 19, pp. 248-249; vol. 20, pp. 84-86, 105-107, 116-117, 172-173, 208, 222-225; vol. 21, pp. 194-197, 233-235.

[149] al-Yacqūbī, *Kitāb al-Boldân*, p. 327.

[150] Cf. note 148 for the sources.

[151] International Phonetic Alphabet.